UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN SOUTHERN DIVISION

IN RE: CITY OF DETROIT, . Docket No. 13-53846

MICHIGAN,

Detroit, Michigan

Debtor. August 21, 2013
10:02 a.m.

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HEARING RE. EMERGENCY MOTION FOR CLARIFICATION OF THE JULY 25, 2013, STAY ORDER

EXPEDITED HEARING RE. NOTICE OF PENDENCY OF DEFENDANT SYNCORA GUARANTEE, INC.'S, EMERGENCY MOTION TO DISSOLVE THE TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER AND CONDUCT EXPEDITED DISCOVERY

STATUS HEARING RE. CORRECTED MOTION TO ASSUME LEASE OR EXECUTORY CONTRACT

ADVERSARY PROCEEDING 13-04942 - STATUS CONFERENCE RE. ORDER GRANTING IN PART AND DENYING IN PART DEBTOR'S EX PARTE MOTION FOR AN ORDER SHORTENING NOTICE, STAYING FURTHER BRIEFING AND SCHEDULING AN EXPEDITED HEARING WITH RESPECT TO MOTION OF DEBTOR CITY OF DETROIT TO SCHEDULE STATUS CONFERENCE, SET BRIEFING SCHEDULES AND MAINTAIN STATUS QUO

BEFORE THE HONORABLE STEVEN W. RHODES UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT JUDGE

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THE CLERK: All rise. Court is in session. Please 1 2 be seated. Case Number 13-53846, City of Detroit, Michigan, 3 and Case Number 13-04942, City of Detroit versus Syncora 4 Guarantee, et al. 5 THE COURT: One second, please. Chris. All right. Did someone want to be sworn in? 6 ATTORNEY: Yes. THE COURT: Someone would like to be admitted to the 8 9 bar of the Court. Step forward, please. 10 MR. COCO: Good morning, your Honor. 11 THE COURT: Good morning. What are your names, 12 please? 13 MR. COCO: Nathan Coco from McDermott, Will & Emery. 14 THE COURT: Mr. Coco. MR. PRICE: Good morning, your Honor. William Price 15 from Clark Hill. 16 17 THE COURT: Mr. Price. MR. GUADAGNINO: Frank Guadagnino, Clark Hill. 18 19 THE COURT: What's your last name, sir? 20 MR. GUADAGNINO: Guadagnino. 2.1 THE COURT: Welcome. Okay. Are the three of you 22 prepared to take the oath of admission to the Bar of the 23 Court? Please raise your right hands. Do you affirm that 24 you will conduct yourself as an attorney and counselor of 25 this Court with integrity and respect for the law, that you

have read and will abide by the civility principles approved by the Court, and that you will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States?

ATTORNEYS: I will (collectively).

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THE COURT: All right. Welcome. We'll take care of your paperwork for you. You are all set.

ATTORNEY: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: You're welcome. One second, please. My password is not working here, Chris. All right. Well, let's start. I want to start with the Davis matter, please.

MR. PATERSON: Thank you, your Honor. Andrew Paterson on behalf of Robert Davis.

THE COURT: And you may proceed, sir.

MR. PATERSON: Sir, this is our motion for clarification of your stay order that was entered in July and addressed, as we saw it, three state lawsuits that were included in the stay, although the debtor was not a party to those suits, but they did involve the first or second biggest liability of the debtor, the pension plans. And the definition or the identification of those cases was set forth in the motion, and your order did adopt that.

THE COURT: Excuse me one second, sir. Chris, it's working. Go ahead, sir.

MR. PATERSON: Since that time, your order has been interposed in our state case up in Ingham County on an open

meetings case. It's also been interposed in other matters that I've been involved in, and I'd like to have some clarification as to the extent of that order. I feel that the state proceeding in Ingham County is an open meetings case that has no impact whatsoever directly or practically on the debtor's Chapter 9 protections.

THE COURT: Well, let's talk about that. What does your client seek to accomplish by that lawsuit?

MR. PATERSON: A declaration from the Court that the Loan Board violated the Open Meetings Act in connection with the appointment of Mr. Orr under Public Act 72 as the emergency financial manager for the City of Detroit.

THE COURT: And what does he intend to do with that declaration if he obtains it?

MR. PATERSON: The declaration is used in the state court to guide conduct of public bodies, and I will also seek an injunction that they not violate the OMA again, although it's somewhat moot at this point since Public Act 72 has now been repealed by the enactment of Public Act 436 of 2012 under which Mr. Orr currently serves and is appointed.

THE COURT: Is it your representation to the Court that it is not the intent of your client to use such a declaration to remove Mr. Orr from office?

MR. PATERSON: It is, and he did in our reply brief so stipulate that we would not be appealing any such

decision. I also indicated to the Court and have brought with me a copy of the transcript from our July 24 hearing before Judge Collette wherein he indicated that he was not going to invalidate any actions taken by the Loan Board in connection with the appointment.

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THE COURT: Well, I appreciate that, but I want to be sure you understand the very specific question I'm asking you. I get that it is not the intent of your client or of the state court to invalidate any of the actions of the Loan Board or any of the actions that Mr. Orr has taken from the time of his appointment until whenever that judgment might be entered. I've got that.

MR. PATERSON: Nor could I seek that relief, nor could the Court grant that under Michigan law.

THE COURT: But that's not the question I'm asking.

I'm asking is -- the question I'm asking is is it your

representation to the Court that your client will not seek to

use that judgment to remove Mr. Orr from office in the

future?

MR. PATERSON: That is, in fact, our stipulation.

THE COURT: So if I heard you correctly, what you plan to do with this judgment is to use it to enjoin the Loan Board or others from violating the Open Meetings Act in the future?

MR. PATERSON: That is correct.

THE COURT: And anything else?

MR. PATERSON: No. I mean the relief that I seek is the declaration. I am compelled to ask for an injunction against further violations. It's within the discretion of the state court to issue or not issue that, and then I will, of course, be seeking reimbursement of the attorneys' fees and costs.

THE COURT: All right. So the question remaining to be addressed is why shouldn't the order that the Court previously entered be read to stay your suit or the suit where you represent Mr. Davis?

MR. PATERSON: Because none of the debtor's assets or property is affected whatsoever by my suit. My suit is against state actors, not against the city. The city is not a party. None of its departments are parties. None of its assets or property is subject to any action by the Circuit Court in my OMA suit. My OMA suit is exclusively against the governor, the state treasurer, and the state Emergency Financial Loan Board.

THE COURT: All right. Anything further, sir?

MR. PATERSON: No. I would just emphasize that the de facto doctrine does validate all of the acts that have occurred to date, in any event, and there's been no response to that. I mean that is clearly the state law.

THE COURT: Thank you, sir.

MR. PATERSON: Thank you.

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THE COURT: Who will be addressing this? Oh, I'm sorry.

MS. BRYA: Good morning, your Honor. Michelle Brya and Joshua Booth. We represent the governor, the state treasurer, and the Local Emergency Financial Assistance Loan Board in the state case.

Extending the bankruptcy stay should include the Davis case. In the debtor's motion they specifically requested that it apply to actions against the governor, the treasurer, and the Loan Board that directly or indirectly seek to enforce claims against the city or interfere with the city's actions or activities in the Chapter 9 case. Although the order that was signed by this Court specifically acknowledged the three pre-petition cases, we believe that by the language of that order it said that that language was included for the avoidance of doubt, and it didn't in any way limit the scope of your order to those three cases.

The defendants in the state case, the <u>Davis</u> versus <u>Loan Board</u> case, are the exact same defendants that this Court acknowledged in its order, the state treasurer, the governor, and the Local Financial Emergency Loan Board, and Davis seeks to invalidate the emergency manager, and that would clearly interfere with the state's activities in the

Chapter 9 bankruptcy case. Until Mr. Paterson filed his reply brief, we weren't aware of his position with respect to the invalidation, but clearly in his prayer for relief in the state case in his second amended complaint he requests a declaration that all decisions of the defendants, including its votes taken at the March 14th Loan Board meeting, are invalidated, and one of the decisions that they made that day was the appointment of Mr. Orr, so we believe that by seeking such relief, Mr. Paterson and Mr. Davis have not withdrawn those claims for the invalidation of the emergency manager, and, therefore, Judge Collette in the state case could still order that invalidation occur and that Mr. Orr's appointment be invalidated. And we believe that that could have a significant impact on the Chapter 9 proceedings, and we're asking that you extend the scope of stay.

THE COURT: Suppose the motion were granted with the condition that prohibited that?

MS. BRYA: That prohibited the ability for the state court to invalidate the emergency manager?

THE COURT: Precisely.

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MS. BRYA: That would be something that we would be probably comfortable with, your Honor. I mean certainly that's the concern that we have is that if his position is invalidated, then it could significantly impact the City of Detroit and the state in general.

THE COURT: It sounds like all Mr. Davis and his counsel want here is a declaration that the Open Meetings Act was violated and attorney fees.

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MS. BRYA: To some extent I think that that's correct, your Honor, although they still have those claims in their complaint, and so that relief, again, can still be granted.

THE COURT: But if my order of clarification limited Mr. Davis to those two forms of relief, you would be comfortable with that?

MS. BRYA: Yes, your Honor, I believe we would.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

MS. BRYA: Thank you, your Honor.

MR. HEIMAN: Good morning, your Honor. David
Heiman, Jones Day, on behalf of the city. As a technical
matter, this seems more like a request for relief from stay
than clarification, but I'll leave that to your Honor, and I
don't -- it matters not to me whether we try to go through a
proper process or not in that respect, but I would like to
say that we're obviously very concerned about anything that
would in any way question the role or authority of the
executive decision-maker of the city, and I cannot imagine
anything that would be more disruptive to a Chapter 9 case
than that. So to just respond to your proposal, if I can
call it that, I also have no problem with the suggestion as

it relates to Mr. Davis and his counsel, Mr. Paterson. I am concerned, however, about the impact of a ruling that potentially invalidates the -- for the record, invalidates the appointment of Mr. Orr not so much for the party that is making the commitment to your Honor but for the rest of the world and what they do with that, so I think we have to address that. I have no problem with your Honor getting comfortable with whatever works here, but I just want to make sure that we have covered the waterfront in terms of not being exposed to some third party coming in and saying, "Look at that order," so with that --

THE COURT: Is it possible -- one second, sir. Is it legally possible to give Mr. Orr and the city that kind of protection?

MR. HEIMAN: I would assume -- I'm not a constitutional scholar, your Honor, but I would assume if your Honor issues an order that makes it clear -- and what I think I heard you say is your order would say that, without, again, being technical, the stay will not apply to the Davis lawsuit -- the pending Davis lawsuit so long as the Bankruptcy Court does not move to invalidate the appointment of Mr. Orr.

THE COURT: Well, you said "Bankruptcy Court," but, of course, you mean the Circuit Court.

MR. HEIMAN: Yes. I'm sorry. Excuse me. I'm

sorry. And so --

THE COURT: Well, actually my question was a little more specific than that. It was the stay would be clarified to permit Mr. Davis to seek a judgment -- a declaratory judgment under the Open -- that the Open Meetings Act was violated, obviously not finding that. That's not our role here, but a declaratory judgment that the -- seeking a declaratory judgment that the Open Meetings Act was violated and attorney fees, period.

MR. HEIMAN: Okay. And if I may suggest that we add to that and that no other party may use any such ruling should it come to pass in any way regarding -- with respect to Mr. Orr's appointment without coming back to the Bankruptcy Court, I think we would be satisfied, so it's -- it would, in fact, be a clarification of the stay as relates to Mr. Davis' lawsuit, so I would think we could do that, your Honor.

THE COURT: Sir.

MR. PATERSON: Yes. I think the Court should be aware that the Open Meetings Act itself I think addresses Mr. Heiman's concern. Section MCL 15.273 reads, "The circuit court shall not have jurisdiction to invalidate a decision of a public body for a violation of this act unless an action is commenced pursuant to this section within the following specified period of time," and then "(a) Within 60 days after

the approved minutes are made available to the public by the public body." His appointment was on March 14th. Sixty days have come and gone. No one else can seek to invalidate the appointment of Mr. Orr under Public Act 72 because the Circuit Court would not have jurisdiction.

THE COURT: So I take it by that that you wouldn't object to the additional suggestion that Mr. Heiman made here.

MR. PATERSON: I would not. It simply restates the law, I think, of the state.

THE COURT: Sir.

MR. HEIMAN: No. I was good.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. HEIMAN: Thank you.

THE COURT: Well, in the circumstances, it appears to the Court that we have an agreement as to how this motion should be resolved, so, Mr. Peterson, I'm going to ask you to prepare an order with the three agreed upon conditions here and have it approved as to form by the Attorney General's Office and counsel for the city and then submit it to the Court.

MR. PATERSON: Will do. Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: You're all set, sir. All right. Let's turn our attention to the Syncora matters. I'd like actually first to address the adversary proceeding if that's okay with

everyone. Who will be addressing the adversary proceeding for the city?

MR. SHUMAKER: I will, your Honor. Gregory Shumaker of Jones Day.

THE COURT: Mr. Shumaker.

MR. SHUMAKER: Yes.

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THE COURT: All right. So let's review where we are in the adversary proceeding and where we think we might be going. Okay?

MR. SHUMAKER: Certainly.

THE COURT: As best I can figure it, Syncora has a motion to dismiss that's pending and fully briefed and needs a hearing date. Yes?

MR. SHUMAKER: It's almost fully briefed, your Honor. There's a reply brief from --

THE COURT: Reply brief, yes.

MR. SHUMAKER: -- the city due I think on the 26th.

THE COURT: Okay. There is the city's motion for a protective order. What's the briefing status on that?

MR. SHUMAKER: The reply brief was filed by the city recently, and that was in response, if you recall, your Honor, to their emergency motion to dissolve the TRO and for discovery, so we responded by responding to the motion to dissolve and then with a motion for protective order with respect to the discovery they sought.

THE COURT: Right. And so then the other motion is the motion to dissolve the TRO.

MR. SHUMAKER: That's right, your Honor.

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THE COURT: All right. Well, my questions for you are what is the city's position on dissolving the TRO, and I ask that with the vague notion that perhaps the TRO has already expired by its own terms, if not by operation of law or rule, and what further relief does the city seek in this adversary proceeding, in any event?

MR. SHUMAKER: Well, your Honor, excellent questions. The TRO, of course, by Michigan law typically expires as of 14 days. Judge Berry indicated that the TRO should remain in full force and effect until the Court specifies otherwise. After that happened, the case then got removed, and then it got transferred to your Honor, referred to your Honor, so the TRO has been out there. If you will, we believe that one option for the Court would be under Section 108(b) of the Bankruptcy Code, which allows -- when an order is enforced in a nonbankruptcy proceeding and fixes a period which is -- say it's 14 days -- the city filed on the 13th day. The TRO was entered on July 5th, and the city filed on July 18th. Section 108(b) provides a 60-day, if you will, extension, but I can't tell you, your Honor, that I've got a case on that one, but it is something. But in the end, the TRO has been out there. We know that it is still needed,

which has kind of hung up the communications between the parties because we know that Syncora is going to try to capture or try to trap the \$15 million that goes into the lockbox arrangement every month, and so we have been unwilling, without them agreeing to not go after the cash, to agree to a dissolution.

THE COURT: But it's your position that the automatic stay --

MR. SHUMAKER: Correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: -- would prohibit that regardless.

MR. SHUMAKER: I don't mean to say what I just said was not relevant because I think it is, but in the end we think since the city has filed that the casino revenues, if you will, your Honor, the tax -- the wagering taxes, are subject to the automatic stay, so the TRO may have run its useful life, but we do believe that the automatic stay would prohibit Syncora from taking the actions that it intends to take.

THE COURT: Well, is it -- just procedurally is it your and your client's intent to try to keep this temporary restraining order in effect, if it is in effect, pending this Court's ruling on whether the stay is in effect as to this property?

MR. SHUMAKER: Well, your Honor, what we have asked for is that the Court maintain the status quo through the

hearing on the assumption motion because the purported consent rights that Syncora is asserting are also -- are going to be ruled upon, if you will, in that proceeding, and, therefore, we see them as very closely connected. And what we would prefer, your Honor, is either an extension of the TRO or -- you know, that's why I raised the 108(b) vehicle -- or simply -- I don't think we're asking for the stay. We just noted the stay applies to this property or we believe the stay applies to this property, and Syncora has not moved to -- moved for relief from the stay. And as a result, we would --

THE COURT: It contends the stay doesn't apply.

MR. SHUMAKER: I'm sorry.

THE COURT: It contends the stay does not apply.

MR. SHUMAKER: That's correct, your Honor. That's correct, which we disagree with, and I'm more than happy to address those points, your Honor, if you'd like me to, but we -- and they filed a statement yesterday that went into the different reasons why they believe the automatic stay does not apply.

THE COURT: Right. I saw that.

MR. SHUMAKER: Yeah. Oh, your Honor, one other thing I should raise is not only is the 362 stay out there, but we also believe that there's a stay under Chapter 9 that applies which is 922(a)(2), which would also prevent Syncora

from taking post-petition action against the casino revenues which are taxes, and so that would be another vehicle for maintaining the status quo as we believe is necessary.

THE COURT: Well, if you got a court order clarifying that the stay does prohibit Syncora notifying U.S. Bank to trap these funds, would that obviate the need for this adversary proceeding altogether?

MR. SHUMAKER: I don't -- the remaining aspects of the adversary proceeding would be the tort claims that the city advanced in that initial complaint on July 5th, which were the intentional interference with a contract, intentional interference with an advantageous relationship, so those torts presumably would move forward, but in terms of, you know, the declaration that we sought, at least --

THE COURT: Well, but has the city really suffered any damages, assuming those wrongs were committed?

MR. SHUMAKER: Well, I think that's something that we would need to flesh out in discovery, but I think that the declaratory --

THE COURT: Excuse me, but really?

MR. SHUMAKER: Well, your Honor, it's -- those claims are still out there.

THE COURT: How long -- how long --

MR. SHUMAKER: We would -- we would --

THE COURT: How long was the city without the funds

- because of the trap? 1 2 MR. SHUMAKER: At least a couple of weeks, your 3 Honor, since June. It's complicated because the --4 THE COURT: So there may be a bit of damages from that maybe. 5 6 MR. SHUMAKER: There might be some damages from 7 that, correct, your Honor. THE COURT: Maybe. All right. So what you seek by 8 9 your request to maintain the status quo pending the 10 resolution of the assumption motion is the explicit or 11 implicit -- I'm not sure which -- order that the TRO 12 previously granted is still in effect. 13 MR. SHUMAKER: That would be fine with us, your 14 Honor. 15 THE COURT: Well, I'm asking what you're requesting. 16 MR. SHUMAKER: Well, I --17 THE COURT: I'm not offering anything. I just want 18 to know what you want here. MR. SHUMAKER: Well, what I think is -- the fact 19 20 that the automatic stay applies I believe would prevent Syncora from doing what we believe they want to do. 2.1 22 THE COURT: Well, if that's your position, it seems
 - to me you ought to think seriously about consenting to the dismissal of the case. Let me hear from Syncora's counsel. MR. HACKNEY: Good morning, your Honor. Stephen

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Hackney. It's nice to see you again.

THE COURT: Mr. Hackney.

MR. HACKNEY: So I think you've gone to the nub of some of the issues, your Honor, because I think what is really trying to happen -- what the city is really trying to have happen here is I think they're uncertain as to whether the stay applies, and they're hoping that they can prop up the TRO as an interim measure where they sort out whether -- THE COURT: I sort of asked that, and the answer was

no.

MR. HACKNEY: And I think that to the point that if they believe the stay applies, then there is certainly no

forward because the stay will prevent against that. We have been cards on the table with the Court in terms of expressing

our views about the stay because we didn't want to come in

need for the TRO. There will be no irreparable harm going

here and get the TRO dissolved and then pop up later, so that

18 was part of the reason for the lengthy filings.

THE COURT: I read what you wrote about that.

MR. HACKNEY: I know you've had a lot of filings, but -- we're not trying to weigh you down unnecessarily, but we wanted to be transparent with you. But I guess from my standpoint, your Honor --

THE COURT: Well, let's just ask the question -MR. HACKNEY: Yeah.

THE COURT: -- since you are willing to be so transparent.

MR. HACKNEY: Yes.

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THE COURT: If, with the city's consent or without it, the Court dissolves the TRO --

MR. HACKNEY: Yeah.

THE COURT: -- do you intend to notify U.S. Bank to trap casino funds?

MR. HACKNEY: So I think that there are two answers to that question, your Honor.

THE COURT: Are they both either yes or no?

MR. HACKNEY: Ironically, the first one is that it's important to understand about our position on the legal documents that -- and this is actually very important to the way the collateral agreement works is that it doesn't matter whether we notice U.S. Bank to trap or not. This is very important. So under Section 5.4(a)(3) of the collateral agreement, when there is an event of default of which the custodian is aware -- that's U.S. Bank -- it shall not remit money to the city. And the custodian is aware that there are events of default separate and apart from Syncora's letters, which were merely describing its view of the state of the world, because Mr. Orr himself in his proposal to creditors in his presentation on June 14th said there was, so he created that state of mind in U.S. Bank. That is what led to

the conversation that we believe happened, which led to our confirmatory letter that under the normal automatic operation of the collateral agreement cash trapping would occur, so that's why I'm prefacing my question of what will Syncora do because our view continues to be that it doesn't matter whether we take action or not. It's something that happens automatically. So I think the -- as to what will we do, you know, I think the answer is that we've expressed our view to you that we do not believe that the stay applies. We've also attempted to describe to you this machinery embodied in the COP's and the swap and the different types of rights we have, so we believe that we have not only enforcement rights directly under the collateral agreement and the swap agreement but also direction rights to the swap counterparties themselves vis-a-vis their rights under the collateral agreement. And while I can't say definitively today what we will do, I do want to represent to the Court that we believe that we would continue to have those rights notwithstanding the stay, so, in an effort to be responsive to your question, I think it's something we could do, but, more importantly, I think it's something that we do not have to do.

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THE COURT: So that's a definite maybe.

MR. HACKNEY: Yeah. But, your Honor, if I could add something, I mean I'm trying not to argue the merits of the

dissolution motion, but I think, as you saw, we have very strong feelings about that TRO. I mean that TRO was granted ex parte, and I won't argue the merits, but I think it's already been in place for -- since July 5th, so I think that's something on the order of 45 days. And now the city is saying we think it should be extended another 60 days, and we don't see the merits of it under the classic test, and we also don't believe that it --

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THE COURT: Well, 60 days from filing, not from now. MR. HACKNEY: Fair point. Fair point, but -- so I really think that what -- I think that we have to just be candid about what's happening here, and I think this is really about the auto stay. I think it's does the automatic stay apply, and you know what, Syncora, if it does, act at your peril because you could be subject to sanctions if you violate the automatic stay, and, city, you know, if there's a question that the automatic stay doesn't apply -- for example, when the city touted the assumption motion, they were talking about the access to the liquidity they would get. I took that by negative implication to suggest if we didn't do the forbearance agreement, there would be cash So, city, if there's questions about whether you think the automatic stay applies, it's incumbent upon you to file a motion to extend it, but I wanted to add one last thing, your Honor. I'll try not to go on at length, but when

I did the conversation with Mr. Shumaker about our motion to dissolve and asked them whether they would consent, this is what I understood them to say. I understood them to say we will stipulate to dissolution. We're not putting the money back, so we had a disagreement there. But what will happen then is U.S. Bank will go back to trapping cash in the interim, and then I take from their papers that they anticipated that they would have then filed, and so if that had happened, as we believe it should have, given the stipulation, then it would have been clearly on the points of the automatic stay. It would have been does the automatic stay apply or does it not. I don't think that there's anything about the passage of time and the fact that the TRO actually didn't get formally dissolved by Judge Zatkoff that should change the essential nature of that legal question. think that's the appropriate place to leave the parties rather than having this TRO involved, which then leads to a preliminary injunction hearing which requires discovery and, to my mind, is not the real debate between the parties. One last note, your Honor. The motion to dismiss is not fully briefed because not only do we have to get their response, but I think we also are able to reply.

THE COURT: Right. Thank you.

MR. HACKNEY: Thank you.

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THE COURT: Well, before you sit down, let me just

ask you procedurally whether you are willing to take on in a formal context in this Court and on an expedited basis the extent to which the stay applies to any of the rights you think your client has in the circumstances.

MR. HACKNEY: Yeah. So if the TRO were dissolved and we shifted the focus to where we think it was -- where it should be, I would absolutely work with counsel and with the Court to move through an expedited process of resolving the status of the stay, and so if I'm right and cash is trapped in the interim, it would only be the amount of cash that's trapped while that issue is resolved, and we would absolutely work with the Court to meet any schedule you set. You can see we've done work on it already, so --

THE COURT: Yes. You've briefed it extensively already.

MR. HACKNEY: Yeah.

THE COURT: Ms. Calton, did you want to be heard?

MS. CALTON: We're representing Defendants Detroit

Entertainment, LLC, which is the Motor City Casino, and

Greektown Casino, LLC, and I think with respect to what

you're discussing today, our desire is pretty easy. We want

whatever order is entered to be very clear where we're

supposed to pay the money so that we're at no risk of ever

having to pay it a second time.

THE COURT: Right.

1 MS. CALTON: Okay.

THE COURT: I don't think anyone could object to that. One more, sir.

MR. COCO: Yes, your Honor. Good morning again.

Nathan Coco on behalf of -- on behalf of U.S. Bank in its capacity as custodian under the collateral agreement. Your Honor, as we noted in our response brief that was filed some time ago, U.S. Bank in this capacity is simply a custodian.

It is not U.S. Bank's role or discretion under the agreement to decide whether or not there's an event of default, and, you know, there's obviously a live dispute about whether or not the stay applies, whether or not the cash should be trapped or must be trapped. U.S. Bank in this dispute is simply seeking clarification one way or the other. We are trying to avoid a situation much like the casinos where we're subject to conflicting instructions from the city and from Syncora and, you know, are forced to separately seek the Court's decision-making authority on those issues, so --

THE COURT: That's a bit inconsistent from what I heard Mr. Hackney say. He said you have obligations once you are aware of a default.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$ COCO: And there is a dispute about whether or not there is an event of default --

THE COURT: All right.

MR. COCO: -- as I understand it because --

THE COURT: That's a different question.

MR. COCO: -- because the swap counterparties haven't officially declared a default, but I just want to make sure the record is clear. U.S. Bank is not taking a position that there is or is not. It's an issue that's been presented to the Court by the parties who have an economic interest in this dispute. We just seek clarification to make sure that we're not put in an untenable situation where we're forced to reconcile two conflicting directions.

THE COURT: Fair enough, sir. Thank you.

MR. COCO: Thank you.

MR. SHUMAKER: Your Honor, if I may, briefly. Mr. Hackney was talking about how the collateral agreement works. Of course, your Honor realizes that Syncora, the swap insurer, is not a party to the collateral agreement and not a third-party beneficiary. There's no clause in that agreement nor has there been any default on the swaps payments by the city. And we fundamentally disagree on this position as to whether there is automatic cash trapping of the casino revenues. Mr. Hackney referred to a conversation between Mr. Orr and U.S. Bank. U.S. Bank has filed a paper disavowing Syncora's version of those events, and we strongly believe that the only parties that can — the only entities that can declare an event of default are the actual parties to the collateral agreement. That would be the swap counterparties

and not Syncora.

THE COURT: Well, let me ask you the same question that I asked of Mr. Hackney. Are you and your client prepared to address the issue of whether the automatic stay in this case acts to prohibit Syncora from enforcing any of the rights that it thinks it has under whatever the agreements are here?

MR. SHUMAKER: Your Honor, I think we would be more than happy to do that. We believe that it would be —— the burden of proof would be incumbent upon Syncora to show that they were entitled to that relief, but the only other thing I would share, your Honor, is that we would still ask that the Court prohibit the —— Syncora from taking steps to get at the city's property, the casino revenues, which are so vital to the city. I mean we're talking if they take actions vis—avis U.S. Bank ——

THE COURT: Well, all right. Fair enough. Let me just put the schedule question to the two of you. I'm available today or we have a hearing -- a regularly scheduled hearing for next Wednesday. We could do it then or some other time. What suits you? Do you want a moment to consult with your --

MR. SHUMAKER: If I might.

THE COURT: -- staff there? Sir.

MR. SHUMAKER: Your Honor, we would be willing to do

it on an expedited basis over the next week for the August 28th hearing if we were able to have the status quo maintained in some fashion.

THE COURT: Sir.

MR. HACKNEY: Your Honor, I think that in late June when we thought that we were negotiating an NDA with the city in order to make a proposal if the --

THE COURT: Negotiating what?

MR. HACKNEY: Negotiating an NDA with the city. That's what we thought we were doing on July 3rd.

THE COURT: I'm sorry. Negotiating what?

MR. HACKNEY: A nondisclosure agreement. I'm sorry, your Honor. Don't mean to be overly familiar. If they had asked us back then, "Hey, will you stand still while we negotiate this nondisclosure agreement, see if we can work it out, make a proposal?" there might have been a different willingness on behalf of my client to voluntarily stand still, but I think -- I'm not authorized to say that we will voluntarily stand still, your Honor. I certainly will say that we're happy to show up and argue this on August 27th, August 28th if that works with the Court's schedule. My personal view is this TRO, there's not a lawful basis to maintain it for a variety of reasons, and I just don't think that we can just use it as this interim measure. I don't think a week's worth of cash trapping is going to cripple the

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city, and so -- and by the way, if the TRO stays in place,
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     then you have the preliminary injunction, and we have to
     schedule the discovery. It's just -- I don't think it's an
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     efficient way to proceed, but we certainly will show up and
     argue this next week if you'd like us to. I'm not even
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     sure -- I will have to say I'm not even sure when the city
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     gets the next payment discharged from the general receipt
     subaccount, so I don't know if they're going to --
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              THE COURT: Anybody have an answer to that question?
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              MR. SHUMAKER: I'm sorry, your Honor. I'm sorry. I
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    missed the question.
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              MR. HACKNEY: He wants to know when the next release
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     is to the city.
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              THE COURT: When is the next release from the
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     subaccount?
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              MR. SHUMAKER: It should be on or about the 26th,
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     your Honor.
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              THE COURT: 26th of this month?
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              MR. SHUMAKER: Yes, your Honor.
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              MR. HACKNEY: I was hoping it was.
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              THE COURT: So it's before next Wednesday.
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              MR. HACKNEY: I didn't know if U.S. Bank might know
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     the precise answer to that because it builds up, and then it
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     discharges to them, and so if it wasn't even going to
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     discharge, there is more time, so --
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THE COURT: Right. Well, I wonder, Mr. Shumaker, if it isn't in the best interest of all concerned to reconvene later this afternoon and have argument on this question.

It's certainly been briefed in various filings that the two of you have made. I'm prepared.

MR. SHUMAKER: Your Honor, we got their papers setting forth their arguments yesterday, and --

THE COURT: Of course you did, but none of it was any surprise to you.

MR. SHUMAKER: Well, in terms of their positions on the automatic stay, I believe there were some things in there that were brand new, and we've --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SHUMAKER: You know, I believe that if your Honor believes that's the only way to do it, that's what we'll -- that's what we'll do. We would hope that there would be -- because the automatic stay is in place, we believe, presumptively, that we could do this on --

THE COURT: My concern with your relying on the TRO is twofold. I'm not confident, as a matter of law, that it is still in place. I don't know. Second, I'm not comfortable imposing one without all of the process that Rule -- I think it's 65 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure requires, which we have not -- or you have not invoked, so I think it's in the city's best interest to get

- this matter resolved very promptly, and I think it's also in Syncora's best interest, too, because, you know, there's money coming in, and there's money going out.
- MR. SHUMAKER: And we will do it today then, your Honor.
 - THE COURT: I suppose we could reconvene tomorrow if you think 24 hours will be necessary to help you prepare for it, but, in the meantime, there are risks, right --
- 9 MR. SHUMAKER: Your Honor --

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- THE COURT: -- and to consult with your people and let me know what you want to do.
- MR. SHUMAKER: This afternoon is fine, your Honor.
- THE COURT: This afternoon is fine. Okay. Is that all right with you, sir?
- MR. HACKNEY: Absolutely.
- THE COURT: What time would either of you suggest?

 May I suggest three?
- 18 MR. SHUMAKER: Three o'clock?
- MR. HACKNEY: You bet.
- MR. SHUMAKER: That's great.
- 21 THE COURT: All right. At three o'clock we will
 22 have an oral argument on the issue of whether the automatic
 23 stay of either 922 or 362 stays Syncora's enforcement of any
 24 of its rights under any of the applicable agreements.
- MR. HACKNEY: And, your Honor, did you have a view

on the dissolution motion and whether we should argue its merits, or is the TRO going to be dissolved?

THE COURT: Well, my thought there was to wait and see what the outcome of the stay motion was.

MR. HACKNEY: Okay.

THE COURT: If the answer to that is there is no stay or it's a limited stay or whatever, then the city may or may not decide to pursue a TRO, and we'll have to figure out how to do that. If the answer is, yes, the stay applies, then I think the city would agree to dissolve the TRO and maybe even dismiss the lawsuit. So is that okay to hold off on that?

MR. HACKNEY: Absolutely. The only reason I'm asking is we do technically have a status conference today on the adversary that would normally involve scheduling of things like the preliminary --

THE COURT: Right. So let's hold off on that.

MR. HACKNEY: Understood. Your Honor, I just want to make one more technical note on the adversary -- on the adversary proceeding just before we leave the podium, which is it's not precisely before you, but I think one thing that we'll have to do is clarify the precise nature of the Court's jurisdiction. There were competing theories of jurisdiction offered to Judge Zatkoff, and Judge Zatkoff merely held that he did have jurisdiction. And I wanted to flag this with you

as a potentially important issue to things like mandatory abstention and so forth under Section 1334. It's not before you. I'm merely raising it with you in the means of a status to let you know that we think that may be an issue that has to be resolved.

THE COURT: Can you be a little more specific for me?

MR. HACKNEY: I sure can. When we removed the case, we asserted that the casino defendants had been fraudulently joined, and in doing so we represented that diversity jurisdiction existed that supported removal. By the time Judge Zatkoff asked for clarification of this, the bankruptcy had intervened, and they filed a motion that said it doesn't matter anymore whether there was removal, and maybe there was diversity jurisdiction. They hedged a bit, but they said now there's related-to jurisdiction.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. HACKNEY: So that's good enough for him, but I think for you it will be important for you to decide whether you have either or both and so on and so forth. I'm just making that point now.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. HACKNEY: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Sir.

MR. GOLDBERG: Very briefly --

1 THE COURT: Sir.

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MR. GOLDBERG: What I'm hearing is that the hearing -- the expedited hearing you're talking about is a hearing on whether the automatic stay applies to postpetition release of the casino tax dollars. Is that correct?

THE COURT: Yes, among other things.

MR. GOLDBERG: I mean I just want to call attention that in -- I represent party of interest David Sole. We filed an objection to the approval of the forbearance agreement. One of the central arguments in our objection, which we did brief, was --

THE COURT: Excuse me, sir. Could you just state your appearance on the record?

MR. GOLDBERG: I apologize. Jerome Goldberg, and I'm appearing on behalf of interested party David Sole. We did file an objection to the city's motion for approval of the forbearance --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. GOLDBERG: -- agreement, and one of the things that we did brief in the objection -- and it goes to the core of our objection -- is whether or not the automatic stay does apply to the -- based on Section 922 and Section 928. And we would appreciate at least consideration going to the arguments we raised in the brief, which we took some time to raise, and --

THE COURT: Okay. We will look at that, and if you'd like to be heard this afternoon at three o'clock, that's fine with me as well.

MR. GOLDBERG: My problem this afternoon is my wife has cancer surgery next Wednesday, and she does have an important appointment with the doctor. I'm available tomorrow morning to be heard, but I could not be available today.

THE COURT: Right.

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MR. GOLDBERG: But I would appreciate this because we feel it is a very -- we feel this whole issue is a major issue because it deals with interest rate swaps, which we briefed, and that's a -- we're talking about tons of money going to these banks and for what we believe is very little socially useful, but I'm not going to argue our argument there, but obviously the question of whether or not the city is going to have to pay the money goes to whether it's a secured loan. It goes to the status within bankruptcy, and it goes to whether -- it goes to the efficacy and the necessity for this forbearance agreement and any benefit to the city and to the -- against the interest of other creditors like my clients, who are pensioners, who will see less funds available for their pensions because the money is going to the banks when the money does not even have to go to the banks, so I would like to be heard on this question, but

I know I'm not available at three o'clock. If there's no other way to reschedule, I appreciate the -- I would at least appreciate that my brief be considered, be looked at. We took time doing it. We feel there are very valid arguments on why the automatic stay does not apply -- I mean does apply -- my apology -- does apply, and, you know, if there's going to be post-briefing on it, we'd like to be involved in that as well.

THE COURT: All right, sir. You have my commitment to review that part of your briefs for this afternoon's hearing. Thank you.

MR. GOLDBERG: I appreciate it. And it's Docket 361.

THE COURT: Oh, okay. Thank you. All right. The other item that's on the agenda is a status hearing on the motion to assume the executory contract, the forbearance agreement. Is there anything that anyone would like to bring up in that regard?

MR. SHUMAKER: Yes, your Honor. Gregory Shumaker again for the record. Your Honor, last time we met on August 2nd, you'll recall that Syncora had asked for a significant amount of discovery relating to the assumption motion. At the end of the hearing, I had informed the Court that the city planned on putting on one or two witnesses for -- at the hearing, and your Honor then ordered that there be -- that

depositions of the debtor's witnesses and any exhibits that it proposed to proffer take place. The city did do that on Friday, I believe, and designated three witnesses and put forth its exhibit list and has, in fact, given copies of all of those exhibits pursuant to your order.

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Syncora has put forth a witness list of ten witnesses, one of whom overlaps, and that's the emergency manager. We've got -- your Honor has set the end of next week for the end of those depositions. We were wondering, your Honor, if that was what you had envisioned for the hearing, that there would be multiple other witnesses. As your Honor knows, it's not supposed to be a mini trial. want your Honor to be -- you know, have everything it needs to be informed -- fully informed, but that puts into some sort of question the length of the hearing perhaps. know if, you know, September 9th -- if 13 witnesses can be put on that day, but, in any event, we wanted to raise that as a status conference and get your guidance on that and then also sort of the length of the depositions. We have 13 objectors on the assumption motion. We'd ask for clarification from your Honor that whatever depositions go forward be limited in length and perhaps that the objectors be asked to coordinate in terms of their timing so there's no duplication of effort for the parties.

THE COURT: What limit would you suggest?

MR. SHUMAKER: Well, your Honor, you know, a lot of -- I don't know exactly with regard to the Syncora witnesses how long those would take. I was hoping with regard to the three witnesses that the city had put forth, including the emergency manager, given all that's going on, that those be depositions of a half day in length.

THE COURT: Thank you, sir.

MR. HACKNEY: Stephen Hackney on behalf of Syncora, your Honor. So the first thing I want to say is that the order didn't require us to identify witnesses or disclose documents, but we thought it would be safer to identify any potential rebuttal witnesses now.

THE COURT: Well, the reason for that was because you didn't tell me at the last hearing that you intended to call any witnesses.

MR. HACKNEY: And I don't have a present intention. It's not a will call list. I mean I don't know what the city's witnesses are going to say in their depositions. I have their affidavits. I have a sense of what they're going to say, but there is water under the bridge yet. We just did it earlier rather than later rather than doing a rebuttal witness list after we take the depositions. That's all we did. I don't have a present intention to call witnesses. I will say I don't fully know enough about the city's case-in-chief on the assumption motion to make that decision. That's

a nuance decision. I don't anticipate putting on hours of testimony from Syncora or its financial advisors. I will tell you that four of the names on the list are the service corporation directors who are -- is a party to the forbearance agreement, so those were names that we put on the list as well as potential percipient witnesses. And then we identified a bunch of documents as well, so I'm not -- it's not my intention to hijack your assumption hearing. I agree with the statement that a Court can't resolve third-party rights in the context of assumption or 9019, so it's within the context of that guidance that the Court gave that we were -- that we submitted this list.

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THE COURT: Are the depositions of the three city witnesses scheduled?

MR. HACKNEY: They aren't scheduled, your Honor. Well, that's in part because I didn't want to just fire out a notice and then claim all the seven hours to myself. I've been trying to coordinate and have already had communications with the other objectors, some of them. Our intention is to coordinate a call tomorrow so that the depositions can be as orderly as possible in terms of not having a merry-go-round of attorneys asking questions. And if we can do that, we will, but the one thing I'll say, your Honor, is we won't be able to get the depositions done, I doubt, with all of the objectors in a half day. I think all of the objectors means

that we'll need the full seven hours for sure.

One last point on the matter of status, your Honor.

THE COURT: I don't quite get that given the relatively narrow scope of the issues and the hearing.

MR. HACKNEY: I guess, you know, I won't reargue our last interaction with each other on this subject. I guess I will just say that this is a very complicated structure, and the implications of the forbearance --

THE COURT: Of course that's true, but nobody argues about the structure. The structure is what it is. It's in the documents.

MR. HACKNEY: Agreed; agreed. But I also think the implications, the analysis of the structure, of the city's need for cash, of the validity of various things, is a factual question that I know different objectors are going to want to inquire --

THE COURT: All right. But that's a different question than the question of the structure.

MR. HACKNEY: That's a fair point. It's just that the complexity of the structure bleeds over somewhat into the factual inquiry we do need to make in terms of have they run their traps properly in order to try and get this deal approved because they are contending that this will lead to performance, so -- and, your Honor --

THE COURT: You're talking about 21 hours of

depositions just on the city's side in a hearing that I was thinking of allocating each side three hours to try.

MR. HACKNEY: With the objectors grouped as a class? Well, remember, your Honor, I think that I will say part of the value of the depositions happening outside of the courtroom is that it streamlines the presentation before the Court. I mean cross-examination gets a lot crisper when you have the time to clarify and there's not as much fumbling around in the courtroom, so I'm not sure that the deposition will run contrary to your desire to run a tight hearing. I think it may accentuate it.

THE COURT: Thank you, sir. Does anyone else want to be heard on these issues?

MR. HACKNEY: Your Honor, if I could raise --

THE COURT: Oh, is there more?

MR. HACKNEY: I'm sorry.

THE COURT: I'm sorry. I'm sorry.

MR. HACKNEY: No. That's okay. I try not to go on at length. I wanted to clarify one thing. There's been these repeated references to the data room as being something that they've provided to us, and I just want to confirm that it is being deemed discoverable and responsive to our requests. The reason for this is important. Everyone had to sign an NDA to go into the data room meaning --

THE COURT: Nondisclosure agreement. Got it.

MR. HACKNEY: Nondisclosure agreement. I'm going to write that on my forehead this evening so --

THE COURT: No, no, no.

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discoverable.

MR. HACKNEY: -- I see it every time I look in --

THE COURT: You can use the letters from now on.

MR. HACKNEY: Yeah. No.

THE COURT: I got it now.

MR. HACKNEY: I will try to be less euphemistic.

I'm sorry. Under the nondisclosure agreement, you can't disclose the information from the data room in court, to witnesses, et cetera, unless the city agrees with you that it is discoverable by other means, in which case now it can be used in court proceedings. I think that that's happened, and I just want to clarify that that's happened because that's going to facilitate depositions, filing of briefs before the Court, and the execution of this hearing and a bunch of other ones before you. I don't think they put any privileged

THE COURT: All right. I will get around to putting that question to the city.

information in that room, so there's -- it's financial

information of the city, so I think it should be

MR. HACKNEY: Thank you.

MS. ENGLISH: Good morning, your Honor. Caroline English from Arent Fox. We represent Ambac, and we filed an

objection. We, like Syncora, also at this point do not anticipate the need to put forth rebuttal witnesses and exhibits at the September 9th hearing, but based on what we hear from the city's witnesses during depositions, it's possible, and so we would like to request that a schedule be entered allowing us after the conclusion of those depositions to disclose any rebuttal witnesses and exhibits we might like to offer during the evidentiary hearing and then allow the city, if necessary, to depose our witnesses as well. I'll also --

THE COURT: That would require that the depositions take place like tomorrow, all three at the same time.

MS. ENGLISH: Well, I think we have an extra week built in. The depositions of the city witnesses are supposed to conclude by August 30th, I believe, and I think the trial -- or the hearing is the 9th, so we do have the week of Labor Day. We could squeeze in some extra depositions if necessary. Again, we don't anticipate that it'll be necessary, but we couldn't say for sure, and we need to reserve the right to call any witnesses as we see fit after we depose the city's witnesses.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

MS. ENGLISH: Thank you.

THE COURT: Sir.

MR. PEREZ: Good morning, your Honor. Alfredo

Perez. I represent FGIC. Your Honor, in connection with our limited objection, we did file two declarations. One was my declaration just attaching the documents that we relied on, so I don't think that's an issue, but we did file a very short declaration for Stephen Spencer on kind of two issues, and that would be our direct testimony of him to the extent the hearing goes forward. So I don't know if anybody wants to question him about that, but that -- you know, those two-or three-page declaration would be our direct testimony of him.

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THE COURT: If you haven't already, perhaps you could work with the city on seeing if they would be willing to have that declaration be admitted in lieu of testimony.

MR. PEREZ: Okay. I will do that, your Honor.

THE COURT: Would anyone else like to be heard?

MR. GORDON: Good morning, your Honor. Robert

Gordon of Clark Hill on behalf of the Detroit Retirement

Systems. I just thought this might be the right time to echo
the sentiment of Mr. Goldberg. I don't know what's going to
get argued in oral argument regarding the stay this
afternoon, but we did in our papers raise the issue of
whether the lien asserted by the swap participants actually
extends to the post-petition casino revenue, so there could
be an issue there relative to whether there would be a basis

for even arguing whether the stay applies or doesn't apply,

so we just want to make sure that the Court is aware of that.

2 THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. GORDON: Thank you very much, your Honor. And other than that, I echo Mr. Hackney's suggestion that all objectors would somehow in a very efficient way hopefully be able to participate in the same discovery so no one is duplicating each other. Thank you.

MS. BRIMER: Good morning, your Honor. Lynn M. Brimer appearing on behalf of the Retired Detroit Police Members Association. Your Honor, we filed a limited objection chiefly concerned that, as the Court is aware, there was a retiree committee formation meeting yesterday. The committee was -- will be appointed at the request of the city, and to just request that the Court ensure whatever scheduling order the Court puts in place takes into consideration the opportunity for committee and committee counsel to address these what are going to be ultimately very significant issues to the ability of the city to honor its pension obligations.

THE COURT: Thank you for reminding me of that.

MR. MARRIOTT: Good morning, your Honor. Vince
Marriott, Ballard Spahr, on behalf of EEPK. If you remember,
they're the unpronounceable --

THE COURT: I do.

MR. MARRIOTT: I rise only to address the notion

that it would be half-day depositions as opposed to full-day. Not all of the objections raise the same issues. I mean there is some overlap, but there's also some independent, depending upon who's objecting --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. MARRIOTT: -- so that it is not as though a single lawyer could be designated to handle all of the questioning, so I think that given the lack of overlap among the objections, I think a full day would be appropriate, not half. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you, sir.

MR. GOLDBERG: Your Honor, Jerome Goldberg appearing again on behalf of Mr. Sole. We also did file a declaration with our objections of the declaration of David Sole based on a thorough review of the swap documents based on a previous FOIA we had done, and if -- we are very amenable to that declaration being entered in lieu of any testimony and will check with -- as you instructed the other attorneys, we could check with the others. If they want to talk to -- depose Mr. Sole, we would clearly make him available.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. GOLDBERG: If I could maybe visit one issue, and I apologize for -- I sat thinking about this. I am available tomorrow morning to be part of this argument on the automatic stay, which I think is a very important argument, and if

there was any way to reschedule -- I just am absolutely not available this afternoon. I'm pledged to -- family comes first obviously, but I could make myself available tomorrow morning or Friday for the argument on the stay if that's possible. Thank you.

THE COURT: Well, I certainly appreciate your interest in this issue and your client's, of course, and your personal circumstances, but I think it is in the best interest of all concerned to proceed this afternoon, so that's what we're going to do.

MR. GOLDBERG: If I could have a representative who works with me appear, that would be okay.

THE COURT: Absolutely.

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MR. GOLDBERG: Okay. I appreciate it. Thank you.

THE COURT: Absolutely. Anyone else?

MS. CALTON: For clarification, your Honor, will the status conference in the adversary proceeding be resumed this afternoon or set for some other day?

THE COURT: What more did you think we needed to accomplish?

MS. CALTON: Well, I don't know that we need to accomplish, but if there's going to discuss discovery and scheduling and briefing or is it really just going to be the stay argument?

THE COURT: Well, you raise a good point. It is

possible that if the Court holds that the stay does not apply and the city wants to go ahead with the adversary and including the TRO, there may be some scheduling issues discussed at that time.

MS. CALTON: Okay.

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THE COURT: Okay? Okay. Mr. Shumaker.

MR. SHUMAKER: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: What's your answer to Mr. Hackney's question?

MR. SHUMAKER: His question is -- there were several, your Honor. I'm sorry.

THE COURT: Well, his question about the data room being discoverable and, therefore, not subject to your NDA.

MR. SHUMAKER: Right. The reason that the NDA's were necessary, your Honor, is because there's a number of sensitive financial documents, projections that are in the data room that the city strongly believes should not be disseminated unless there's an NDA in place. We have provided the parties with all of the documents that we've --

THE COURT: I have to ask you to pause there with this very general question, which is in bankruptcy why isn't every piece of paper not privileged discoverable by any creditor?

MR. SHUMAKER: Well, your Honor, I think the answer is if it's -- it might be discoverable, but it would -- it's

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possible it would be provided to the Court under seal if
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     there was competitively sensitive information in there
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    that --
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              THE COURT: Competitively sensitive?
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              MR. SHUMAKER: Well, I mean sensitive financial
    information.
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              THE COURT: These days.
              MR. SHUMAKER: I'm sorry, your Honor.
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              THE COURT: What do you mean? What do you mean?
    Give me an example.
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              MR. SHUMAKER: Well, there are --
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              THE COURT: Give me an example of a document that
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    parties can see but you don't want disseminated, whatever
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    that means.
              MR. SHUMAKER: Your Honor, there are cash
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    projections relating to the city's financial future.
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    are expert reports.
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              THE COURT: Okay. Stop there. Financial
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    projections. Why are they sensitive?
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              MR. SHUMAKER:
                             They have --
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              THE COURT: Doesn't the city want every one of its
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     citizens to see what the city's financial future is projected
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     to look like?
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              MR. SHUMAKER: Yes, your Honor, but --
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              THE COURT: What's the problem?
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MR. SHUMAKER: There are a lot of different 1 2 scenarios that are played out in those projections which, again, the city has believed is it would not be in its best 3 4 interest to be disseminated in public. 5 THE COURT: Okay, but why not? MR. SHUMAKER: Because we believe that the --6 7 THE COURT: What would be the harm to the city's interest if that happened? 8 9 MR. SHUMAKER: Yes, your Honor. THE COURT: What would the harm be? 10 11 MR. SHUMAKER: Your Honor, you know, it's hard to 12 imagine the different scenarios that might develop with some 1.3 of the information that would suggest certain things. That's why we proceeded in this fashion. 14 THE COURT: Well, generally speaking, speculation 15 16 and conjecture are not the basis for confidentiality, are 17 they? 18 That's true, your Honor. MR. SHUMAKER: 19 THE COURT: Now, you moved on to expert reports. 20 Those are discoverable, in any event, aren't they? 2.1 MR. SHUMAKER: Your Honor, I mean I guess there's 22 also a relevancy concern. I mean a lot of this 23 information --24 THE COURT: This is bankruptcy. What's not 25 relevant? All right. I'm going to -- I'm going to just

pause this inquiry now because I sense the need for it.

We're going to reconvene this question also at three o'clock

because I want you to seriously consider with your colleagues

and your client the extent to which confidentiality is

necessary and appropriate for what's in your data room, and

at that point you can give me a more specific answer.

MR. SHUMAKER: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: And that'll work for you, too, Mr. Hackney.

MR. HACKNEY: It will.

Okay. So I guess I need to make a decision about the length of depositions. I am persuaded that the depositions of the three city witnesses should be permitted for six hours, and the Court will allow that. It is the Court's hope and expectation that these depositions can be scheduled as promptly as possible so that parties opposing the motion can determine the extent to which they will put on rebuttal testimony. In the circumstances, the Court will order the disclosure of rebuttal witnesses 24 hours after the conclusion of the last of the three depositions, and then the city will have an opportunity to depose them if it sees fit. Having said that, it is still the Court's strong intent to proceed with the hearing on the date it set. Anything else we can do between now and three o'clock? Sir.

MR. NICHOLSON: Michael Nicholson appearing for International Union, UAW. I won't be able to be here at three o'clock, your Honor, because of a prior commitment, but I did want to report to the Court that with respect to the NDA, the nondisclosure agreement, in meetings leading up to the filing, we raised the very same questions the Court raised and really didn't get a satisfactory answer. We said why shouldn't retirees, our members, citizens, be allowed to know what's going on, and we were told we wouldn't get certain information unless we signed the NDA. We refused to do that. We still have not signed the NDA. I think the Court's concern is very appropriate. Thank you.

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THE COURT: All right. I do have one more thing to put on the agenda for three o'clock, which is the issue that I raised about how much time each side should be allowed to present evidence at the hearing. I'd like for you to suggest some answer to that question to me at that time. Anything else anyone have at this time? All right. We'll be in recess until three o'clock.

THE CLERK: All rise. Court is in recess. (Recess at 11:16 a.m., until 3:01 p.m.)

THE CLERK: All rise. Court is in session. Please be seated. Recalling Case Number 13-53846, City of Detroit, Michigan, and Case Number 13-04942, City of Detroit versus Syncora Guarantee, Incorporated, et al.

THE COURT: Okay. Let's address the automatic stay issue.

MR. SHUMAKER: Your Honor, could I interrupt with two preliminary matters if it's okay?

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. SHUMAKER: My colleague, Ms. Ball, is going to argue the stay motion, but two things I wanted to get back to your Honor on. One of them was, in light of your Honor's willingness to have this hearing so quickly this afternoon, I wanted to indicate that the city is willing to dissolve the TRO, so prior to the automatic stay motion being heard we thought we should tell you that.

The second thing is with regard to the data room. I wanted to be very clear that the city very much agrees with your Honor that this is -- we should be as transparent as we possibly can be with regard to documents affecting the city and its citizens, and what we would propose, though, as much as we agree with that, there are some documents -- we talked about the 70,000 or so pages that are in that data room over the break, and there are certain documents that we have concerns about. There's really kind of two categories. One is documents that involve individual privacy issues. There are some documents relating to different employee salaries, compensation, benefits, Social Security numbers and whatnot that we would be very reluctant to have disseminated publicly

for obvious reasons.

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And then, secondly, in connection with sort of some of the pension assessments, the city agreed to an agreement with Milliman, which is a pension actuary, and as part of the city's agreement we agreed to an NDA with Milliman, so anyone who has come into the data room since then can get access to the Milliman documents but also has been required to sign an We're happy to talk to Milliman about that, but that was the other category that we were concerned about that was -- obviously had some sensitivity as well. What we would propose is that if -- if it was all right with your Honor, that we go through, cull out any of those documents that we have those concerns about, and approach your Honor with a motion for a protective order very, very quickly. We don't think any of this stuff has any relevance to the ongoing assumption motion, but if we determine that the protective order motion has to be filed, to get it filed in the next day or two and then come back perhaps next Wednesday, if your Honor was amenable to that, to argue that if there were certain documents that we thought really should remain under seal and require further protection.

MR. HACKNEY: That makes sense to me, your Honor. I think it switches the burden a bit. Instead of saying it's all confidential until it's not, it says it's all not confidential unless it should be.

THE COURT: All right. So this will solve the issue you raised initially about discoverable material. Yes?

MS. CALTON: Judy Calton for Detroit Entertainment and Greektown Casino. We've been told that my clients aren't eligible for the data room; that they won't tell the criteria for who is eligible for the data room, which this may be great for these two parties, but it doesn't help for the rest of us. I don't know what the criteria is for who can have access.

MR. NEAL: If I could -- good afternoon, your Honor. Guy Neal, Sidley Austin, for National Public Finance
Guarantee Corp. I rise to address the Milliman issue. The city has taken the position that in order for parties in interest and creditors to have access to these actuarial reports and valuations of their post-employment benefits,

OPEB's, that you need to release Milliman. You have to execute a third-party release. We have not executed that release. We don't believe it's appropriate that we need to enter into a release in order to obtain these materials. If

Mr. Shumaker's opinion --

THE COURT: Of what?

MR. NEAL: Excuse me. Release of any and all claims that one may have against Milliman. I'm not saying we have claims, but I'm not sure why one needs to release a party in order to get access to information that may become public.

If it's the city's position that they're going to arrive at a -- they're going to evaluate what needs to be public and what needs not to be public by the next hearing, we're happy to work with the city on that. If they have a stated position that they're going to hold firm to this third-party release and the parties need to sign it, I'd like to have that addressed today.

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MR. GORDON: Good afternoon, your Honor. Robert Gordon on behalf of the Detroit Retirement Systems. I would echo the comments of Mr. Neal on that point. There already have been also, just for the Court's edification, releases or information provided by the city about some of those Milliman, quote, unquote, reports, and I use that term loosely because I don't believe they are reports. letters, they are analyses, but they're not actuarial reports. But, for example, there was a June 4 letter from Milliman that was in that data room that was subject to these confidentiality agreements, but then there's been information released by the city about those reports, so there's additional issues about whether things that are in that data room and that might have been arguably at one time subject to confidentiality are still subject to it, so I welcome having that discussion at next week's hearing. I don't think anyone will be prejudiced in the interim. Thank you.

MR. SHUMAKER: And, your Honor, that is what I was

talking about is that the city was required to enter into this contract with Milliman, and that's who we would like to talk to about addressing the concerns that were just raised about those documents. As to the initial --

THE COURT: Well, before we move on from that, please ask the people with this firm that if they're not willing to excuse what is apparently your contractual requirement to get a release from the people who see their work product, they need to come to court next week and talk with me about it.

MR. SHUMAKER: Be happy to do that, your Honor. And then as to access to the -- to I think it was Detroit Entertainment, again, considering that this is the approach that we think should be taken, they would get access like any other objector or party.

THE COURT: All right. So we'll look forward to your motion in the next day or so. Ms. Ball.

MS. BALL: Thank you, your Honor. Good afternoon. Corinne Ball on behalf of the City of Detroit. Your Honor, I rise to do a number of things, but I thought it might be helpful, with the Court's indulgence, if I provided the context in terms of the nature of the asset that we're talking about this afternoon. The casino tax revenues are probably the highest quality revenue stream the city has. It certainly is one of the largest and we believe the most

stable tax stream that the city has generating in excess of 175 million a year and forecast to generate roughly that much in at least each of the next ten years. Being able to use this valuable revenue stream is pivotal to the overall resolution of this case and the rehabilitation of the city.

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Another point that's been bouncing -- perhaps we could assist the Court -- are the numbers that have been discussed in connection with the swap, and your Honor may wonder why. With these particular swaps, which are between the counterparties and the service corporations, the termination value, your Honor, floats inversely with interest rates, so as interest rates rise, the termination value is reduced so that as of now I am told the discounted price to free up this revenue stream is less than 200 million and, in fact, estimated at 190 million. To date I think there has been no debate in any of the three litigations involving the casino revenues that if the swap obligation is discharged, the lien on these revenues is released. I also think there is no debate that Syncora has not paid anything on the swaps and that there are no amounts due.

Moreover, your Honor, absent the forbearance agreement, were the swap counterparties to exercise their alleged rights under Section 560 to terminate the swap, by our calculation, as is reflected in Mr. Orr's affidavit, Syncora's exposure is capped at \$27 million.

Your Honor, as is obvious to me but sometimes not as obvious to others given the pendency still of litigation and the fact that the city has no assurance that the settlement with the counterparties will be approved, it may, in fact, flounder or fail. As is obvious from the 13 objections filed to date, there are key issues as to which the city is not prepared to concede any of these points today, since it doesn't know where the settlement will end up, but certain issues, your Honor, we think may be raised this afternoon, and I wanted to share with you our view that we'd like to make certain assumptions during our argument this afternoon.

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Key among those issues which are being settled, should the settlement and assumption motion be approved and succeed, is are the casino wagering tax revenues special revenues within the meaning of 9022. There is dicta in the Jefferson case cited by Syncora, and, your Honor, I know there are three JeffCo decisions that have been cited frequently with you. I'm referring to the decision on the receivership, which is reported at 474 B.R. 28, suggesting that a revenue picture like ours it may or may not be special revenues, so we are reserving that issue.

Obviously, your Honor, we're also not prepared to concede that the swap is valid or that the pledge of the revenues are valid, but having from the outset reserved on those issues, we think we can still address the stay's

applicability to the wagering tax revenues.

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I was impressed by Syncora's statement of yesterday where for the first time they asserted that the casino tax revenues, the wagering tax revenues payable by casino owners to the city, are not property of the city, and for that proposition -- and your Honor will have to excuse me because we'll be referring to New York cases a lot this afternoon as many of these documents are governed by New York law -- they point to cases which there's only one common theme among the escrow cases cited by Syncora in support of that proposition, and the common theme is you have to go to the underlying agreement, and you have to look at it and see what it says. So if we go to the key agreement, which is the collateral agreement, which, as your Honor knows, Syncora is not a party to, the agreement has a definition of pledged property in Section 1.2, which keys into the definition of revenues that are pledged and ultimately to the city's tax -- wagering tax revenues. So I think that the agreement is fairly clear that these revenues are property of the city, and the remedy section -- and, in particular, Section 11(c) of that collateral agreement -- confirms that the revenues remain property of the city in these accounts and cannot be accessed except with an appropriation by the city of its revenues to that purpose. So I think this agreement, were one to read it, is fairly clear that these revenues are remaining

property of the city. But I think we would then turn, your Honor, beyond the agreement to the decision again by Judge Bennett in ruling on the receivership motion. You may recall that the monolines and other warrant holders in that case sought to restore the receivership in the context of Jefferson County's Chapter 9. Judge Bennett spent a very thoughtful opinion, and in that he concluded that the pledged revenues, even though in possession of a receiver appointed by a state court, remained property of the Chapter 9 debtor and, as your Honor knows, ultimately did not restore the receivership and did say that these properties are protected by the stays of 362(a) and 922. So I think we have the general proposition look to the agreement as well as a very specific one in Chapter 9, and that was an exceptionally well-reasoned opinion.

I also think, your Honor, that there should be no doubt that the casino tax revenues, technically wagering tax revenues, are taxes within the meaning of Section 922(a)(2), which has a very specific reference to taxes being protected. While we're not prepared to concede, as I indicated already, your Honor, that casino revenues are special revenues, assuming arguendo for this afternoon that they are special revenues within the meaning of Section 9022, there's still two problems. It's not clear to us that Syncora has standing -- since it's not a secured party and it cannot

apply these revenues, that it has standing to raise or to be within the protection of 922 at all. It's not a party.

These properties were not pledged to them. But more

4 importantly, if one actually looks to the words of 922,

5 literally it says that the stay does not apply to the

6 application of special revenues to the payment of

7 | indebtedness. As I think I've already shared with your

8 Honor, there are no amounts owing under the swap, and there

9 is no indebtedness remaining to be paid currently due on the

10 swaps, so we think reliance on 922(d) is misplaced for two

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And, your Honor, if I -- I thought it might be most helpful if I went to 922(a)(2) first -- it's a very narrow argument -- and then if your Honor would still like us to argue the applicability of 362(b)(17), we're prepared to do that. I don't think there's any debate that wagering taxes are taxes.

I also think, your Honor, that the 11th Circuit in a case called <u>In re. Patterson</u> -- and perhaps at this point, your Honor -- I have assembled a listing of the authorities that I'd be using. Would it be helpful to the Court so that I don't have to keep reporting them -- I also have some for Syncora. May I approach, your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. BALL: Your Honor, the 11th Circuit case named

In re. Patterson, the 11th Circuit has told us that a credit 1 2 union's action to freeze revenues constitutes a violation of 3 the stay as an act to enforce a lien. That particular 4 passage appears at 967 Fed. 2d at 512. We also have one of your colleagues from the Southern District of Ohio in a case 5 called In re. Figgers. In that case, the Court was 6 7 confronted with a refusal to release funds, which the Court similarly found a violation of the stay as a prohibited 8 enforcement and collection action. So, your Honor, I think 9 10 we now have freezing or refusing to release is enforcing a 11 lien, and we have taxes, so plain meaning for this 12 afternoon's purposes, the casino wagering tax revenues -there should be a stay protecting them from enforcement of a 1.3 14 lien.

Now, what else do we know about a stay under Chapter 9? Again, thanks to Judge Klein in <u>Stockton</u> --

THE COURT: Well, the question that Syncora raises is how is U.S. Bank's act in allowing the funds in the sub account to accumulate rather than to turn it over to the city a violation of the stay, an exercise of control --

MS. BALL: Your Honor, I think --

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THE COURT: -- assuming it is property of the debtor?

MS. BALL: I think, your Honor, that's the Southern District of Ohio. That's enforcement of lien, refusing to

release revenues. Similarly, your Honor, I think that Syncora has somewhat overstated the Supreme Court's ruling in Strumpf. Your Honor may recall that the Supreme Court did find in Strumpf that freezing revenues for a short duration was not a violation of the stay, but it was really a stopgap measure, if one looks at that case at 516 U.S. 19 and 20, to get to the Bankruptcy Court to seek relief from the stay.

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Your Honor, U.S. Bank has been releasing revenues without a hitch until June 17th when communication started There were -- all of the events that were from Syncora. alleged in Syncora's papers had all -- many had occurred before then, but a custodian has a view. I wouldn't be surprised at all. The documents only protect them if they rely on the directions of the swap counterparties as the secured party. As part of the forbearance agreement, your Honor may recall those swap counterparties consented to the continuing release of those funds to the city. Query, would U.S. Bank ever had changed releasing revenues which it had been doing since the emergency financial manager was appointed in March, it had been doing for over a year when there was an intervening credit rating downgrade? doing what the secured parties wanted it to do until a communication from Syncora, and the nature of those communications, your Honor, are probably beyond this afternoon, but they were peppered with words like "demand

that you hold." It was not "look to your agreement." And if, in fact, 922(a)(2) applies, if this matter of law does, and we would submit to your Honor on these facts it does, then there are no exception -- the 362(b) exceptions that are being argued by Syncora, they don't apply in Chapter 9. There has to be another basis to come to your Honor and seek relief from the stay. 362(c), (d), and (e) apply, but (b) doesn't. So if we're in Chapter 9 stay world, I think U.S. Bank has to think about it. I think Judge Klein and Judge Bennett, both in Stockton and all three JeffCo cases, have underscored that the exceptions to the automatic stay that one would classically rely on, police power, 362(b), do not apply, so in construing that agreement, I think -- which no one has done and the custodian has zero obligation to do, a fact -- that's the position it has espoused in filings in the adversary proceeding now pending before your Honor, so we know, your Honor, that if a Chapter 9 stay applies, 362(b)(17) doesn't.

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Now, if I were to take a detour with your Honor's indulgence -- bear with me because there is a critical difference between 362(b) and Section 560. The way the exceptions work in the safe harbor world it appears to us -- it appears to me first from Judge Shannon's decision in SemCrude where he actually took the lead -- he took the general proposition that the automatic stay is very broad

relying on Timbers and Midatlantic and said that exceptions really have to be construed extremely narrowly. know that from him, but he looked at the safe harbors, and I want to get back to 560. It is relevant to the Chapter 9 stay. He looked at the safe harbors as saying it kind of works as a package, but fundamentally it's about offset netting and the termination of qualifying financial contracts. In Judge Shannon's <u>SemCrude</u> case, your Honor may not be aware of the facts, but it involved what the Wall Street types call a triangular setoff, which means that if one of the nondebtor parties' affiliates owes an obligation, they can set off -- I mean one of the debtor's affiliates owes the counterparty an obligation, they can set off the debtor's property. The contract said that was totally permissible. They look to 362(b)(17), contract right, we're exercising this. Judge Shannon, who was affirmed in his decision, said, no, very narrow exception. You still have to fundamentally be entitled to set off or exercise the rights that you're seeking to exercise.

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So why do I want to get back to 560? 560, 561, 559 are the part of the safe harbors. If your Honor looks to the language of 560, unlike the language of anything in 362, including 362(o), 560, were the swap counterparties to actually be terminating the swap, says right in it -- and I quote, your Honor -- that they have a right to do so

notwithstanding any provision in this title, meaning including, I would argue, 922(a)(2) if it were the swap counterparties who were, in fact, terminating the swap. They have something they can point to. 362(b) has no such reference to notwithstanding anything else in this title.

362, including 362(o), operate subject to Chapter 9. So I think that when we think of the decisions, your Honor, that have really looked at this issue and they are, when one thinks about the qualifying financial contract decisions, outside of Chapter 9, you have to start, as I said, with Judge Shannon's decision in <u>SemCrude</u> on the triangular merger.

Shortly after that, Judge Peck would follow again. He, too, encountered very creative arguments that banks and financial parties raised to say that they were arguing — they were asserting a contractual right that enabled them to squirt through this very narrow exception of 362(b)(17). So even if we were only operating under the automatic stay, I think we have to look to Judge Peck's ruling against Swedbank, and, your Honor, that's reported on the list that I have given you at 433 B.R. 101, and that was affirmed. And Judge Buchwald in affirming that decision went at length through the legislative history of the safe harbors, and, in fact, relied on <u>Dewsnup</u>, the Supreme Court decision, to say we have to pay attention to the fundamental principles. If

this was designed for a setoff and a termination, that's the only time it can be used. So Swedbank that got the bright idea that it could have had a contractual right to do more than that was found to have violated the stay and directed to release to Lehman the monies it was holding.

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Shortly after that a name familiar to this Court,
Bank of America, would try something very similar against
Lehman. They said, "Gee, we also have a contract right to
take your monies wherever we're holding it and apply it to
your debt. And since we're involved in a swap, we should be
able to do that." And, your Honor, that case was cited in
our statement to you of earlier this week. And Judge Peck
said, "Wait a minute. No. You are not within the safe
harbor, and you shouldn't have done that. You should have
come to me first and demonstrated your entitlement to relief
from the stay." Failing that, he found that they had, in
fact, violated the stay.

You would then have the opportunity -- and Lehman gave Judge Peck many opportunities to deal with the safe harbors, your Honor. Forgive me for reverting to New York decisions so often, but he would then have to deal with another triangular setoff case with <u>UBS</u>. In the list of authorities I've given you, your Honor, that's the <u>Lehman</u> case that is followed with the initials UBS. Again, following Judge Shannon's lead, no, your contract may say --

or you can argue till you're blue in the face your contract says you can do that, but that is not permitted. That is not a right that should be recognized. It's beyond the termination of a swap and going against collateral.

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The case that probably gets the most press -- and it was not reported, your Honor, so I don't know your rules regarding an unreported decision. It was a decision in the transcript of Judge Peck. In that case, a financial party known as Metavante had relied on a provision in the ISDA master swap. It's very interesting. Metavante was, in swap vernacular, out of the money, which meant that Metavante should have been paying monies periodically into the debtor. Metavante said, "Wait a minute. Safe harbor. I have the right -- I have the right to terminate the swap, and I haven't decided whether I want to or not, but I also have a contract provision which I'm exercising under 362(b)(17) that says I don't have to perform if the debtor is not performing." Judge Peck had little patience -- had little patience with that provision and said, "You waived your right to terminate on account of the bankruptcy. You haven't done it, and you can't exercise other remedies." That's not the scope of this exception known as 362(b)(17). It's far narrower.

Another bank would come along shortly thereafter, the Bank of New York. And your Honor may be familiar -- and

I know that it did come up, I think, in <u>Collins & Aikman</u> where there are special provision entities where there are management rights, and if one were to become bankrupt, the management rights would flip to the nondebtor. Someone sought to enforce such provision against Lehman. They had a swap and a financial contract, and they also had this flip right. And they literally read 362(b)(17), any contract right. Judge Peck said absolutely not.

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It's not confined to Wall Street cases, your Honor. In <u>Calpine</u> there was a forward contract in the energy field between <u>Calpine</u> and Reliant Energy, and Judge Lifland was confronted with Reliant Energy as a nondebtor trying to exercise a right, a remedy, under its contract under 362(b). Judge said, "Wait a minute. You're not terminating this forward. That's all that's protected in the safe harbor. It's not a roving commission to do what you want to a debtor and withhold."

Your Honor, Judge Gonzales had a similar experience in <u>Enron</u> when someone commenced a DEC action in state court in reliance on a remedy in their contract, and he found that that, too, was a violation of the stay.

But what I'm kind of concerned about -- and I certainly did not mean to concede -- we're not sure since we've heard conflicting statements and we certainly are not conceding that Syncora has any contract rights with respect

to the casino revenues and the collateral agreement. In fact, we've heard them say they're not doing anything. To your Honor's point earlier, they're passive. So, your Honor, we think they can't be on all sides of this issue. We think that the automatic stay of 362(a) has to rise to protect property of the city of this magnitude. Your Honor, this property has substantial value. It can support substantial leverage to resolve this case. It should be protected by the automatic stay as a critical resource of the city, but its characteristic as a tax can't be ignored either, which would bring in the separate protection of Section 922(a)(2). And, your Honor, there's only one exception for that, and that's in the safe harbors themselves, not the exceptions from the stay, and I don't think that anyone, in light of the forbearance agreement, certainly the swap counterparties, are not terminating the swap.

Your Honor, I'd like to reserve the right to respond as this was somewhat unscheduled, and we've tried to anticipate the arguments that Syncora might raise.

THE COURT: Thank you.

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MR. HACKNEY: Good afternoon, your Honor. Stephen Hackney on behalf of Syncora. So there were a lot of cases that were referenced there. I would propose to start with each of the three arguments I think that were made as to why the stay should not apply, and I'd propose to start with the

fact that we contend that the property of the casino revenues is not property of the estate. And I thought it would be helpful if I could walk the Court through where exactly this property goes and how it gets to where it goes under the collateral agreement, so there -- I don't think -- I heard Ms. Ball say that I guess maybe they're reserving on the question of whether it's a special revenue, but these are excise taxes that we believe constitute special revenues that are imposed on the activity of gaming and gaming related activities. They come into the hands of the casino, and then instead of being paid to the city, as they normally would be, the city gave irrevocable instructions to the casinos directing them to pay the money to U.S. Bank. And the irrevocable instructions are interesting because they also come with a release that says if you pay the money to U.S. Bank, you have no further obligation. You are released. U.S. Bank then under the collateral agreement sets up a number of accounts. There's an account called the holdback account, there's an account called the developer account, and there's an account called the general receipt subaccount. Put the holdback account over to this side for a moment conceptually. The developer account and the general receipt subaccount are accounts that U.S. Bank itself sets up under the collateral agreement. They are housed at -- in New York City, so the accounts themselves are physically outside the

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State of Michigan. The funds then go into the developer account, and U.S. Bank at certain times then itself transfers the funds from the developer account to the general receipt subaccount. They are only paid -- and the collateral account uses the word "the custodian shall make payment of the funds to the city upon the" -- either the city fulfilling certain specific events or the nonoccurrence of other events as we contend under Section 5.4, a termination event, an event of default. If those things are happening, then the custodian shall not pay to the city the funds in the general receipt subaccount.

The reason I'm going through this in such detail is because the question is whether or not the casino revenues are property of the estate. I don't think it's a question as to whether the debtor has an interest in them. It certainly has an interest in them, but that is not tantamount to saying that it is property of the estate. Here the --

THE COURT: What's the nature of that interest that you concede?

MR. HACKNEY: I would -- what we have analogized it to, your Honor, is a residual interest like one in an escrow account. And, in fact, I think we have made an argument in our papers that the collateral agreement does create an escrow account under New York law. It has the hallmarks of an escrow --

THE COURT: Would you agree it's a contingent interest?

MR. HACKNEY: Yeah. I think -- I would think of it as residual, but I think contingent maybe is also accurate in the sense that it is contingent upon a number of things either coming to pass or not coming to pass before the city has a right to receive the property, but we have cited the cases to you that we cited --

THE COURT: Well, let me ask you to pause one more time --

MR. HACKNEY: Oh, you bet.

THE COURT: -- for what, you know, will seem like a silly question, but I'm going to put it to you anyway. If it's not the debtor's property, whose is it?

MR. HACKNEY: I think that the answer to that is that it is property of the custodian. The custodian has title to the property. It has control and possession over the property. There are other people that have interests in the property. The service corporations have an interest in the property by operation of the city pledged to them.

 $\,$ THE COURT: The custodian has no beneficial interest in the property.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ HACKNEY: I would have to think about that some more. The custodian is entitled to --

THE COURT: There are no circumstances under which

the money would ever go to the custodian for the custodian's own use and benefit; right?

MR. HACKNEY: I will have to duck that one, your Honor, and say I'm not sure just because there are circumstances where in its role as contract administrator the contract administrator is allowed to pay itself some of its fees. I don't know if the custodian has similar provisions that say, "Oh, by the way, before I kick the money out, I get to hold back the X, Y, and Z." I'm not saying it does. I'm just saying I'm not certain. I can't concede it from the podium, but -- so does the service corporation have an interest in this property that is the property of the custodian? Yes. Does the swap counterparty --

THE COURT: All right. Let's stop there.

MR. HACKNEY: Yeah.

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THE COURT: Assuming for the moment that the city has even a contingent interest in the money on deposit in this account, isn't any attempt to exercise control over that contingent interest stayed by Section 362(a)(3)?

MR. HACKNEY: Yeah. I guess I would say we don't believe so, your Honor, because of the cases that we have cited that say where in the context of an escrow all the debtor has is a contingent interest that isn't sufficient to establish that the property is property of the estate, and so the stay does not apply in the first instance. And I would

note that we have also cited cases to this effect.

THE COURT: But what's the logic behind that? I ask that because in every other circumstance I can think of where a debtor has a contingent interest in property, that contingent interest is considered to be property of the estate protected by the automatic stay. Why would an escrow agreement be any different?

MR. HACKNEY: Well, I can only say that I guess reason number one would be certainly we've cited cases suggesting that it is, but in terms of the policies behind those cases --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. HACKNEY: -- I think the policies are that there is value to having certainty with respect to security that's been granted by a debtor that is no longer under its possession or control, and so you can see a situation where if the debtor -- I can see where the debtor has -- is driving its car around, but, yes, it's pledged the title to a bank there. The debtor still retains the primary possession and ownership of the property. The creditor there's interest is a security interest that they're not allowed to foreclose upon without violating the automatic stay. I understand that as an example where there are contingencies to the debtor's interest, but it's got the hallmarks of possession and control, and it's actually using the car. Where I think

things change from the standpoint of the Bankruptcy Code, they certainly change from the standpoint of the cases that we've cited is where the debtor now gives the car as well to the bank that's also holding the title and saying, "Now this is property that can be held pursuant to this agreement. I can only get it back in these certain circumstances."

THE COURT: So if under state law a creditor has a possessory security interest in property, your position would be that that creditor is not required to seek relief from the stay because the stay doesn't apply? That's an extraordinary position to take.

MR. HACKNEY: Where the creditor has a possessory interest in --

THE COURT: Possessory, yeah. It holds possession of the property as a secured creditor under state law like a pawn shop or a bank that holds a CD, for example, as a security interest.

MR. HACKNEY: What I would say is that the escrow cases we have cited I think read onto that circumstance that you've identified, which is that, yes, where the maintenance of the escrow, the continued operation of the escrow subsequent to the bankruptcy filing does not constitute a violation of the automatic stay.

THE COURT: Well, but that would only be because the stay doesn't apply; right?

MR. HACKNEY: That is correct. I mean I'm not trying to assume the conclusion, but I'm saying the cases that we have cited were considering the question of whether or not the maintenance of the escrow violated the automatic stay because of the fact that the debtor had -- did have potentially a residual interest in the property that was in the escrow account, and what those cases said is the debtor's residual interest does not rise to the level of making the property property of the estate. Part of the reason we're analogizing to them is we do think at some point the rubber has to meet the road in terms of looking at --

THE COURT: Well, but there are a gazillion cases that say a secured creditor who's in possession of collateral must turn that over to the debtor and -- to the debtor, and the creditors' relief is to ask for adequate protection, right --

MR. HACKNEY: Your Honor, I have to --

THE COURT: -- outside of Chapter 9?

MR. HACKNEY: I have to say I -- I will say, your Honor, I'm not familiar with those cases as I stand here today. I prepared on the cases that were cited in the city's papers. It does seem to me, though, that to the extent those cases hold that way, that the creditor has to pay the money over to the debtor, they may be distinguishable from the escrow context wherein the escrow is specifically designed to

capture the money while different parties' potential rights are assessed, so I can only say that the cases we have cited are ones in which there's -- it's agreed that the debtor has a contingent and residual interest to the property potentially someday, but it doesn't have either possession or control of the property. We have cited cases saying that the operation of the escrow is not outside the automatic stay.

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Your Honor, I would like to speak briefly, if I could, to the question of the pledged special revenues. don't think that there's a real debate that -- as to whether these are pledged special revenues. I understand counsel's, I guess, reserved on that, but they are excise taxes. There's an opinion from Orrick Herrington that was issued in connection with the 2009 collateral agreements formation identifying the wagering taxes as excise taxes, and Mr. Orr himself in his proposal identified them as such, so I think what I'd like to turn to, though, is the city's argument that there's not going to be any application to indebtedness because -- the fact that they're staying current on the swap. And I want to address this because I think this misapprehends the precise nature of the structure because the obligations to make the periodic swap payments are the obligations of the service corporation. The city's obligations that are secured by the city's pledge of these revenues are obligations under the service contracts. All of the city's obligations under

the service contracts have accelerated as a result of the city's bankruptcy filing, so we disagree with the fact that the city is current with respect to its obligations under the service contract that the city pledged secures. So I think that argument by the city misses the mark.

THE COURT: Is that acceleration legal?

MR. HACKNEY: To the best of my knowledge, it is, your Honor. It's provided for in the service contracts that the city signed that contain numerous opinions that were rendered with them regarding the legality of those contracts.

THE COURT: Is there any other indebtedness you rely on?

MR. HACKNEY: Well, I guess what I would say is that the ultimate application of the wagering revenues to the obligations of the service corporations under the swap in the future would also be potential indebtedness that would require the trapping now. For example, if Mr. Orr decides I'm going to stop paying the swap in light of the fact that the trap is valid, then the payments will be made out of the trapped funds via the -- from the city -- from the custodian to the --

THE COURT: Let's assume your argument is accurate as far as it goes. That is to say, the party holding the lien can proceed. How does that help you? Why does that suggest that there's no stay against Syncora because Syncora

does not have a lien?

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MR. HACKNEY: Well, first of all, the language of Section 922(d) is not versed in the language of who possesses the right in question, which distinguishes it from something like 362(b)(17), which we'll get to in a moment, which talks about swap participants, but let me answer your question head-on, your Honor, and say that remember that this is an integrated transaction, and so the collateral agreement not only takes pains to integrate itself into the swaps agreement, the services agreement, and the contract administration agreement, the swaps agreement also makes clear that the services contract, the collateral agreement, and the contract administration agreement are all credit support documents underneath the swap agreement.

Now, the significance of this, your Honor, is that the way this structure works is that because Syncora possesses the -- along with FGIC, but because the insurers possess the ultimate economic exposure here to the structure, the system -- the structure gives them the power to enforce the various agreements and the right to direct the actions of other people. So if you look at the swaps agreement, for example, Syncora is an explicit third-party beneficiary with the rights to enforce the obligations underneath the swap agreement, which, as I've noted, is integrated with these other agreements. Under the services contract, it's also an

explicit third-party beneficiary with the rights of enforcement, and what is also unique is that under the contract administration agreement, it has the rights to direct the actions of the service corporation, the custodian, and the swap counterparties. The reason for that, your Honor, is in order to remain in control of a structure that it's ultimately going to be paying people on, if you default on your insurance, you lose these control and direction rights, so you have to be staying current, which Syncora has done, but the -- I'm trying to be responsive to your point, which is to say they keep saying -- you know, it's like a drum they're beating to say that -- what they're really saying, your Honor, is Syncora is not a signatory to the collateral agreement. And you know what? They're right. Syncora is not a signatory to the collateral agreement, but you should know that its consent was required to enter into the collateral agreement. It is a noticed party under the collateral agreement. There are provisions in the collateral agreement that say that in order to exercise its rights under the collateral agreement, it must not be in default of its credit insurance that hearken back to the other provisions in the services agreement and the swap and the contract administration agreement that talk about not being in default of your credit insurance, and so Syncora is absolutely a party in interest and a third-party beneficiary with rights

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of enforcement, and that would entail the right to direct the conduct of the swap counterparties, so even if the Court decided under 922(d) it is important to me, the Court, that the party asserting 922(d)'s exemption of special revenues being applied to indebtedness have some connection to that, what I'm telling you, your Honor, is we absolutely do because that's the way these agreements are designed to work in terms of the control, the consent, and the direction rights.

Your Honor, I was going to speak briefly to the question of Section 362(b)(17) of the Bankruptcy Code, if I may.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. HACKNEY: So the key argument here, there is not a suggestion, I don't believe, that the swap is not a swap, that the collateral agreement isn't a security agreement within the meaning of a swap agreement, which, by the way, extends to agreements beyond just the swap agreement. I think the sole argument that the city is making here is that Syncora is not a swap participant, and so I think I would not belabor or repeat the arguments that I all just made about the way Syncora is intimately connected to and has the powers of different aspects of the agreements to both enforce them directly and to direct other parties to do things including the swap counterparties. So from my standpoint at a functional level, if you look at the language as to whether

Syncora is a participant in the swap, it fits within the plain language not only because it has potential economic exposure to it, but also because it has rights of enforcement, and it has rights to direct the swap counterparties underneath the swap. To me that makes it a swap participant under the plain language.

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There is admittedly -- there is a dearth of authority on this question. We've researched it to say can we find a case one way or the other, and while I'll start as an advocate by telling you that we found no case saying that a swap insurer is not a swap participant, I'll also be candid and tell you that we haven't found a case that says that a swap insurer is a swap participant, so we're somewhat in a case of first impression, but I wanted to offer you two The first is that that Lehman case that they did cite in their briefs, which is a -- I would describe as a highly distinguishable case -- there was a -- Lehman involved, I believe, Bank of America as attempting to use its role as a custodian in one context, to grab the money and use it to set off against an unrelated agreement that it believed it had with Lehman, and not only was it held not to have the setoff rights, which were the premise for what it was doing, it was also -- certainly shouldn't be using the amounts it was holding as custodian in order to try and set off its other obligations, so Lehman is inapposite. Obviously we take the

admonitions to be cautious with respect to the stay seriously, and I'm not diminishing them, but here is what is interesting about Lehman, I think, which is when Bank of America invoked Section 362(b)(17) in Lehman, it was just a custodian, you know. I mean, yeah, they're a signatory to a swap, but are they really a participant in the swap? They're not somebody that's going to benefit from the swap one way or the other. And the Court in that case never said, "You're not a swap participant." It said, "I will address your argument on the merits as to whether Section 362(b)(17) applies," and then concluded that it did not. And I think that's significant because Syncora is absolutely a market participant in connection with the swaps. Swap insurance is a common aspect of the market, and so to ignore the practical realities I think would ignore some of the purposes of the safe harbor.

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I would also note that we were able to find language from Collier's, and this is 5 Collier on Bankruptcy 560.031, and what it said was the special protections for swap agreements provided by Section 560 and other provisions of the Bankruptcy Code are available to all parties to swap agreements with the debtor because the swap -- the term "swap participant" is broadly defined in Section 101(53C) to mean a entity that, at any time before the filing of the petition, has an outstanding swap agreement with the debtor, thus the

swap protections are generally available to all parties who 1 2 could benefit therefrom. That's obviously --3 THE COURT: Collier cite any cases in support of 4 that? 5 MR. HACKNEY: It does not in the provision I'm reading, so take it for what it's worth, your Honor. I 6 7 understand it's not the same as a Supreme Court opinion, I know, but in short I think that if you take a functional look 8 9 at the purposes of the Safe Harbor Act, it was designed to 10 provide certainty with respect to swap participants with 11 respect to things like collateral agreements. 12 THE COURT: How do you deal with Ms. Ball's argument that under 922(b), Section 362(b) does not apply? 13 14 MR. HACKNEY: Yeah. So under 922 -- and I'm 15 sorry -- was that --16 THE COURT: (B). 17 MR. HACKNEY: I want to make sure. There was an argument made under 922(a)(2) that these are the collection 18 of taxes. Am I mis --19 20 THE COURT: Well, 922(a)(2), yes. 21 MR. HACKNEY: And then --22 THE COURT: It's a stay applicable to all entities 23 of the enforcement of a lien on or arising out of taxes or 24 assessments owed to the debtor. There's that stay. 25 MR. HACKNEY: Yeah.

THE COURT: But there's nothing that suggests that (b) -- the exceptions in (b) -- 362(b) apply to that stay.

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MR. HACKNEY: Okay. So at the first level, our argument, your Honor, is that under Section 922(d) what 922(d) says, "Notwithstanding section 362 of this title and subsection (a) of this section," so even if Ms. Ball were correct -- and I will tell you why we don't concede that she is -- they still have to run the rapids of 922(d) because it specifically excepts 922(a).

The second thing I will tell you, your Honor, is that I would say we have conducted research on this, and we were, if I'm not mistaken, only able to find one case that related to this provision, and it's in my iPhone, so I don't have it for you because you have to turn your iPhone off in the courtroom, so -- which is a good -- which is a good rule because we're all too connected, but, anyway, I was reading the case over lunchtime, and what my associate told me was he was only able to find one case where this was invoked, and the case there involved confusion or attempts to collect taxes by an entity that was distinct from the debtor. I don't believe that this is currently the enforcement of a lien against -- arising out of the taxes or assessments owed to the debtor. This is the natural operation of the collateral agreement, the irrevocable instructions that were entered into long ago, so there is no action that's being

taken by someone. That's what's frustrating to the city is the inaction, the refusal to transmit the monies that the city has set by this -- by the dead hand of the collateral agreement and the irrevocable instructions to flow directly to the custodian.

THE COURT: You keep tripping over that. There's lots of case law that says that Section 362 doesn't distinguish much between action and inaction, and I assume that case law would apply to 922 because it's the same language, if not the same policy. How do I deal with that here?

MR. HACKNEY: Well, I guess the -- I think the -- you would deal with it first by saying that it only applies to property of the debtor ab initio, so you do have to get to that stage. And then second, even if the -- even if we are on the subject of action versus inaction being irrelevant, you also do have to find that 92 --

THE COURT: What the cases say is that there are many circumstances in which the inaction of a creditor constitutes the exercise of control over the debtor's property.

MR. HACKNEY: But in those cases I'm going to surmise there is a finding that it is property of the debtor, and there's also --

THE COURT: Right.

1 MR. HACKNEY: So --

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2 THE COURT: Right. It is.

MR. HACKNEY: I also don't want to assume the conclusion the other way against me, which is we have a threshold question that says it's not property of the debtor.

THE COURT: Okay. So there's two different issues. The first is is what is at stake property of the debtor. The second issue is is what the debtor is doing in relation to that property an exercise of control over it.

MR. HACKNEY: That's right, and that the 9 --

THE COURT: What the cases say is that on the second issue, the issue of exercise of control, inaction can be an exercise of control.

MR. HACKNEY: And I think the -- so and not to forget that 922(d) is also an exception to 922 --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. HACKNEY: -- (a)(2), but I think -- Mr. Bennett has handed me a helpful note, and hopefully I'm doing him justice, but what he points out is we are not seeking to interfere with the contingent interest that the city does have. It is merely that the property which is not the city's property is the cash itself continue to be trapped, so that is the distinction there which, again, folds back into our argument that it's not property of the estate.

Your Honor, I have said my piece. I think we --

1 THE COURT: All right.

2 MR. HACKNEY: -- may have exhausted my knowledge

3 of --

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. HACKNEY: -- bankruptcy law as well, so thank you very much, your Honor.

THE COURT: Anyone else briefly without duplicating what's already been said?

MR. NEAL: Yes, your Honor. Good afternoon again. Guy Neal, Sidley Austin, counsel for National Public Finance Guarantee Corp. I rise to echo or to -- to echo and to underscore what Ms. Ball said about her reservations as it relates to the special revenue determination, and without treating this as a complete reservation of rights, which I know is not something I need to do, I would encourage your Honor to expressly reserve or avoid ruling on the issue of whether or not these are special revenues such that they are excepted from the automatic stay.

NPFG, among others -- I think about 12 or 13 others -- have filed an objection to the swap forbearance motion, will be an active participant in discovery, will litigate this issue on the 9th, and those threshold issues that are raised -- and there are just three of them, so I will be brief -- that were raised in NPFG's objection or technically NPFG's joinder to Ambac's objection is that the

swap obligations are unauthorized under state law and, therefore, void. State law does not authorize the city to pledge casino revenue to secure swap obligations, and, third, the casino revenue does not constitute special revenue, and, accordingly, the swap counterparties do not have a lien on post-petition casino revenue. I think these were the same three issues that Ms. Ball appropriately reserved on. Those are issues to be -- that have been extensively briefed and will be extensively argued and litigated on the 9th, so I would ask your Honor in your ruling today not to foreclose any argument -- or foreclose us -- excuse me -- and others who, frankly, are not here in the courtroom today, including Assured and Ambac this afternoon, to make these arguments on the 9th.

THE COURT: Thank you, sir.

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MR. NEAL: Thank you very much.

THE COURT: Mr. Gordon, you rose.

MR. GORDON: I did, your Honor, and the vagaries of going second -- Mr. Neal said everything I wanted to say.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. GORDON: But just for the record, we support the same position. It was our understanding that the arguments today were simply as to whether the stay had any effect on Syncora as a third party not standing in the shoes of a swap participant. Those issues are really to be dealt with on the

9th. Thank you, your Honor.

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THE COURT: Anybody else before we get back to Ms. Ball? One more, yes.

MS. FLUKER: Good afternoon, your Honor. May it please the Court, Vanessa Fluker standing in for the attorney of record, Jerome Goldberg, on behalf of interested party David Sole. I do concur with Ms. Ball's arguments. I would just like to highlight a couple points that I think add something to that, and that is, number one, that the gravamen of this whole issue is whether we have a special revenue here, and I think that is significant. Counsel for Syncora made an argument about the escrow and was very eloquent, but the bottom line is the escrow was created based on the alleged lien that was on the revenue that came into the city Therefore, it's incumbent to be able via the wagering taxes. to ascertain whether, in fact, this is a special revenue which, pursuant to statute, it obviously is. If you look not only at the definition under 902, but also if you look at the Michigan statute that allocates the revenue, it specifically articulates purposes that the revenue could be used for, including hiring, training of street patrol officers, neighborhood, downtown economic developments. It's just a laundry list of things that it could be used for, so to say that it was specifically earmarked for the payment of Syncora as a custodian, I think that is a far stretch, particularly

when you have statutes incorporating this.

THE COURT: Not on the list?

MS. FLUKER: That is correct. They're not on the list, exactly. Therefore, we believe that obviously the stay is applicable and just based on pure statutory construction in addition to the collateral agreement itself that does not specifically isolate all of these funds that would make it constitute a special revenue as defined by Section 902. I do concur, as I indicated, with Attorney Ball.

THE COURT: Thank you very much, ma'am. Ms. Ball.

MS. BALL: Thank you, your Honor. If I may, I rise for, I think, a very short list of points, but two of them are critical. I have a picture which I think lays out what Mr. Hackney tried to describe to you. I have one for Mr. Hackney as well. May I approach, your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. BALL: I think your Honor has appropriately cautioned Syncora regarding the fact that secured creditors remain subject to the automatic stay even if they're the IRS. Your Honor may recall Whiting Pools where the IRS had seized property and similarly claimed it's no longer property of the debtor. The Supreme Court has told us that's clearly not true, and, in fact, as I mentioned to you earlier, Judge Bennett in his assessment in Jefferson County as to whether or not possession by the receiver removed revenues from the

estate of Jefferson County similarly concluded no.

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But I want to get back to three things that Mr. Hackney said. On this -- this picture, your Honor, has nothing to do with any agreement other than the collateral agreement, and all the payments that are required to be made are not made under the service contract as alleged by Mr. Hackney. As a matter of fact, there are payments that casinos every day are directed to pay revenues into that general receipt subaccount. Monthly under the collateral agreement the payments are made by the city under the collateral agreement into the holdback account. Once there is a -- once the city makes that payment into the holdback account, every day, not remote in the future, not at the end of the year, every day casino revenues are released in that monthly cycle, so payments -- monthly payments are made by the city under the collateral agreement, never goes near the service corp., the service contract. It's a contractual obligation under the collateral agreement. Similarly, under the collateral agreement, the city has the right to obtain a release of its funds from the holdback from the general receipts account every day until the next monthly cycle begins, so the city has a contract right under the collateral agreement to have monies released to it from -- its monies released to it from the general receipts subaccount on a daily basis every day in the month after it has made the

payment.

THE COURT: What paragraph of the agreement are you referring to?

MS. BALL: Pardon?

THE COURT: I'm sorry. What paragraph of the agreement are you --

MS. BALL: Paragraph 5.2 of the collateral agreement, your Honor. And then the payments to the city from the holdback account are in Section 5.5, so everything works here in a closed circle under this agreement that Syncora is not a party to.

The other point which I think goes to the application of special revenues to indebtedness, again, assuming arguendo that the special -- that the casino revenues are special revenues, the only obligation for which the casino revenues stand as collateral is the hedge payable, payments under the swap, very clear in the grant of the security interest under the collateral agreement that that is the scope of the city pledge, and that is in Section 4.1. While I know it has been -- well, I don't know. It just seems that it's been fundamental to the approach that my colleagues representing Syncora have taken that this really is a complex, interrelated, multiple, multi-party, everybody is in the game situation, your Honor, that world changed, and it changed radically in 2009. And what changed in 2009? And

I want to get to the Syncora consent.

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What happened in 2009 was, your Honor may be aware from all the papers, there was a downgrade of the city, but the city wasn't the only one on its heels. The insurers had been downgraded, and there had been an insurer event under the swap as well, so here everyone was facing the prospect in 2009 of a massive default by the city and a massive amount of money due. The city did the responsible thing. The banks kind of had everybody. We were all on our heels, the city, Syncora, FGIC. Nobody was in tremendous shape in 2009. I'm sure it's a time that your Honor recalls well, particularly in this part of the country.

So what happened in 2009? We've heard a lot about the banks got collateral. Well, that's true, and I want to come back to that. Two major things happened in 2009. We focused on one. One was the city gave the swap counterparties collateral in this closed circuit agreement under a document which was not only — the insurers weren't a party to it, but, your Honor, also the city was very careful. Kudos to them. In the section that my colleagues are so wont to quote to your Honor, which the rest of us might refer to as a merger clause, you know, Section 14, 14(a), that all these other documents constitute the entire agreement of the parties, it's very interesting because only three places — and I would dare our colleagues to find more — where the

word "insurer" is even mentioned in the collateral agreement, and it's mentioned in the merger section. You know what it says? This section does not apply to any rights and obligations of the insurers. The insurers had nothing to do with the collateral agreement. Why? Because a second change happened in 2009. And, your Honor, it was very obvious because the ordinance of the city in that summer of 2009 had a term sheet, and the term sheet kind of highlighted it very nicely. It laid out in gory detail the fact that the city was now going to pay a higher rate of interest to the banks. It was going to put up collateral. But it also provided for the end of the hedge. It severed the tie between the COP's, which are the certificates of participation, insure the other insurance obligation by Syncora that has nothing to do with the swaps, and Syncora disagrees with that construction, but it, in essence, said to the banks you get a free -- get out of jail free card. You can walk away from these swaps anytime you want, and, you know, your Honor, when do you think a rational financial player is going to walk away from those swaps? When they're going to be out of the money for the banks. So rather than ever have to pay a nickel, the banks got the right to just wash their hands and say, "We walk." Well, that's a radical change, your Honor. meant that the hedge could never really be a value to the city. It was never going -- to the service corps. Excuse

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me. It was never going to be in the money. That was kind of a radical change, but it was consistent with the city's view that we are pledging this incredible revenue stream, the last big one we have, to the banks, and we want to be able to get it back. So if those swaps are terminated, we only have to deal with you, and we'll get our -- we'll get our revenue stream back. But that is an immense change, your Honor, and what's very interesting -- and I have copies with me should your Honor want to walk through this with me. Mr. Hertzberg, perhaps you can help me. Mr. Hackney is a hundred percent correct that Syncora was asked to consent to everything that happened in 2009, and I have with me, your Honor, a copy of their waiver and consent. May I approach?

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. BALL: Your Honor, in the third paragraph on the first page of that waiver and consent --

THE COURT: All right. I'll let you describe this to me briefly, but I'm going to --

MS. BALL: Your Honor, suffice it to say all the agreements that they consented to were appended to their consent, and, in fact, Syncora did consent not once but four different times because they had four different policies on four different swaps to this amendment that broke the hedge, that broke the --

THE COURT: Okay. So what does this have to do with

whether the stay is applicable --

MS. BALL: Your Honor, it goes to the --

THE COURT: -- in the circumstances that we're

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Sorry. It goes to any debt unpaid on the MS. BALL: COP's or the service are so far afield from this pledge and should not be countenance in the context of suggesting that 922(d) is applicable here. It is only payments under the swap, and they have all been timely made. And all the payments in our contract rights to get the release of revenues are under the collateral agreement, and that's a right that we believe the automatic stay and the stay of Chapter 9 protect. It is not a very complicated series of many other things. The city pays every month. every day they get their revenues, their tax revenues. Your Honor, I think there should be no doubt that it remains property of the city throughout, and I think, as I said earlier, the remedy section of the collateral agreement, which is the only way to get remedies should they trap, also provides that you have to go through all the hoops to get to that property because it's city property, and you only get there by appropriation. So to suggest that it ever ceases being property of the city is totally contrary to this agreement, which is the agreement by which these revenues are delivered to the custodian. I can see I've worn out my

welcome. I'm sorry. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MS. BALL: Do you have any questions?

MR. HACKNEY: Just a brief rebuttal.

THE COURT: Yes, sir.

MR. HACKNEY: I will resist the temptation. I'm not always good at resisting temptations, but I'm not going to argue the way the structure works and our interpretation because it's super technical, and I don't believe it's germane here, so I'm going to just respectfully disagree with Ms. Ball.

But I want to address the diagram because you'll remember that in my argument I said that the payments under the service contract which the city pledged definitely secures had all accelerated so that there is a disagreement with us with their contention that the city is current.

They're holding this diagram up to say, no, look, the amounts go directly to the counterparties from the holdback account. I only want to tell you that this is a very technical point, but under Section 5.7(a)(1) of the collateral agreement, it says "payments to the counterparties and the custodian from the holdback account," and it says, "The custodian shall pay to the counterparties from the holdback account at the end of each quarterly period" -- so these are the three months that have now stacked up -- an amount equal to all hedge periodic

payables, capital HPP. Hedge periodic payables are defined in the service contract as a periodic amount owing by the corporation under a stated hedge, so the only reason I'm making this hypertechnical point is to say that to the extent these payments are made to the counterparties, they are made for the ultimate benefit of the service corporation, which is, of course, the party to the swap.

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The only other limited point I wanted to make, your Honor, is that in Section 14.14 where Ms. Ball said there's this sort of curious reference to Syncora, it says words to the effect of Syncora's rights and obligations shall be unaffected by -- this section does not apply to any rights or obligations of the capital line insurers. This is the integration provision of the collateral agreement. Obviously, a quick reminder that the swap itself references the collateral agreement, the services contracts, and the contract administration agreements as credit support documents, so there's integration on that end as well, but more importantly, I think all this is doing is noting that Syncora's insurance obligation contracts are not referenced in the various documents that are part of the integration, and we are not claiming that we're coming through one of our insurance documents and exercising direct rights. claiming that we have enforcement and consent and direction rights as third-party beneficiaries explicitly in the

agreements. That's all I think that provision is designed to do. Thank you for your patience today, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. The Court will take this under advisement and either written -- either issue a written opinion before next Wednesday or give it to you on the record at that time when we reconvene on the discovery and disclosure issue.

MR. HACKNEY: Your Honor, if I could say -THE COURT: One thing -- sir.

MR. HACKNEY: I'm sorry. Just to the extent there was any failing in my presentation today to respond to some of your questions, I wanted you to know that we would be happy to submit additional pleadings. I know that you get a lot of pleadings every day, but --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. HACKNEY: -- there were some questions you posed that if you'd like more, we'd be happy to prepare --

THE COURT: In the meantime, the Court will maintain the status quo, whatever that is. At some point, in light of the city's agreement to dissolve the TRO perhaps after the court rules on the stay motion, the two of you can prepare an order and submit it to the Court that accomplishes that.

There is one more matter that I want to discuss with certain parties, and I'm looking at the -- what?

MS. CALTON: I'm sorry. On the order dissolving the

injunction, could they circulate it to the casino so we can make sure the language protects us for making payments in the interim and not be at risk to have to pay them a second time?

THE COURT: Any objection to that?

MR. SHUMAKER: No, your Honor.

MR. HACKNEY: No.

MS. CALTON: Thank you.

THE COURT: You're welcome. Okay. So I want to have a conversation with certain attorneys but not with everyone, so I need a show of hands. Who here represents parties who are signatories to any of the agreements that have been discussed here today? Okay. If your hand is not raised, I'm going to ask you to leave the courtroom at this time. That includes members of the press and the public. I'm going to ask you to leave the courtroom at this time if you do not represent a party to one of these agreements. Turn it off. Turn it off. We're going to turn off CourtCall and the overflow courtroom communication as well.

(Proceedings concluded at 4:25 p.m.)

INDEX

WITNESSES:

None

EXHIBITS:

None

I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the sound recording of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter.

/s/ Lois Garrett

August 29, 2013

Lois Garrett